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SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1918

大正四年第三種新報物語

10 CENTS

36 DEAD IN PARIS, 190 INJURED, BY GERMAN AIR RAID

Losses Evenly Distributed
Between City Itself
And Suburbs

HOSPITALS STRUCK

One Enemy Plane Brought
Down And Fliers Made
Prisoners

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, January 31.—An official
communiqué reports:

The casualties in the air raid last
night totalled 36 dead, including 22
in Paris and 14 in the suburbs, and
190 persons injured, 114 being in-
jured in Paris and 76 in the
suburbs. Many women and children
were killed or injured. Three hos-
pitals were struck by bombs, one
being set on fire.

Sixty French aeroplanes ascended
to repel the enemy.

Four enemy air-squadrons crossed
our lines north of Compiegne,
flying very high owing to the clear-
ness of the atmosphere, and ap-
proached Paris from the north and
northeast.

They dropped bombs successively
in several suburbs and then flew
over Paris, chiefly on the right of
the Seine, where they dropped al-
most all their bombs in a few
moments.

Many Fights In Air

Several fights in the air occurred
north of Paris. A German aeroplane
was brought down and the two oc-
cupants taken prisoners. A French
aeroplane had to land, its occupants
having been wounded.

The effect of the raid made by
Gothas on Paris last night was not
to frighten the population, which
showed great curiosity, following
the evolutions in the sky of the
enemy machines, but it has aroused
indignation against the barbarity of
the Germans and strengthened the
desire to continue the war till the
end to chastise the perpetrators of
such crimes.

It is noticed that the results ob-
tained were very small compared to
the number of machines used and
do not speak much for the ability
of the German airmen.

The President of the Republic and
the Presidents of the Senate and
Chamber of Deputies, who visited
the victims in the hospitals, were
respectfully greeted by the crowd.

The official communiqué issued
this afternoon reports that a
French aeroplane bombed the
station at Thiaucourt from a very
low altitude and caused a great fire.
Reprisal, Says Berlin

London, January 31.—(By wire-
less)—A German official com-
munique reports:

As a reprisal for the bombing of
open towns in Germany our
aviators last night dropped 14 tons
of bombs on Paris in our first
systematic air-attack.

Amsterdam, January 31.—For the
first time since the war began, two
German airmen crossed the frontier
at Oldenzaal into Holland, landed,
destroyed their machine and de-
serted on bicycles.

War Relief Workers Want Cloth Scraps

American Women Call For Soft
Materials To Fill Ambu-
lance Pillows

Old pieces of soft, light-colored
materials, such as muslin or flannel,
will be gratefully received at the
American War Relief Association
work rooms, 18B Kiangse Road, and
will be put to most useful service by
providing fillings for ambulance
pillows.

The Association also announces
that anyone desiring to take work
home from the work rooms may
obtain it there on Saturday, Feb. 9.
No other work will be done on that
day. Wool is given out on Tuesdays,
Wednesdays and Thursdays.

Jellicoe's Nephew Speaks In New York



LIEUT. VINCENT JELLINEC
Lieutenant Vincent Jellicoe, ne-
phew of the famous British Admiral
and a member of the Royal Flying
Corps, is now in New York, where
he recently addressed a Liberty Loan
meeting held at Central Park Plaza
under the auspices of the Women's
Motor Corps of the National League
for Women's Service.

PEACE CONFERENCE REOPENED AT BREST

Trotsky Warns That Treaty
With Ukrainian Rada Will
Not Hold Good

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, January 31.—The
Peace Conference at Brest-Litovsk
has resumed its sittings.

Baron von Kuhlmann, the German
Minister for Foreign Affairs, announced
that Bavaria would be
successfully represented.

Trotsky, the Maximalist Minister
for Foreign Affairs, announced that
two representatives of "The Ukrainian
People's Republic" had been in-
corporated in the Russian delega-
tion.

Trotsky stated that the Ukrainian
Committee of Soldiers' and Work-
men's delegates controlled the entire
coal basin of the Donets, the
mining region of Ekaterinoslav and
the Governments of Charkow and
Poltava.

The power of the Soldiers' and
Workmen's delegates was increasing
while the influence of the Ukrainian
Rada at Kiev was steadily declining
thus peace with the delegation re-
presenting the Ukrainian Rada could
under present circumstances in no
way be regarded as peace with the
Ukrainian Republic.

London, January 31.—The repre-
sentation of Bavaria at Brest-Litovsk
possesses a certain significance. It
arises out of the privileged position
conceded to Bavaria, under the
Treaty of Versailles in 1871, entitling
her to participate in the Empire's
peace negotiations. It is worthy of
note that the Bavarian representa-
tive, before going to Brest-Litovsk,
went to Berlin to receive his instruc-
tions.

RAIDS IN MESOPOTAMIA

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 31.—An official
dispatch from Mesopotamia reports:
Howlite aeroplanes on the night of
January 24-25 bombed our hospital
near Baghdad, causing casualties.

On the 25th-26th our machines
successfully attacked the enemy
headquarters, units and aerodromes.

JAPANESE SHIP SUNK
Reuters' Pacific Service
Tokyo, February 2.—Official: The
s.s. Toshio Maru (7,643 tons) was sunk
by a submarine south of Sardinia, in
the Mediterranean, on January 29.
There is no report concerning the
crews.

Change, In America And China, Is Subject of Talks At Saturday Club Tiffin

Judge Lobingier, Mr. Sague And Mr. Robinson
Address Members At Carlton

A large representation of the
Saturday Club met at tiffin at the
Carlton Cafe yesterday to listen to
talks by Judge C. S. Lobingier, of
the United States Court for China;
Mr. John K. Sague, American de-
legate to the Tariff Revision Con-
ference, and Mr. B. Atwood Rob-
inson, president of the Chinese-
American Co. Mr. Julian Arnold,
American Commercial Attaché, who
was to have been one of the speak-
ers, was unable to attend.

Judge Lobingier, who acted as
chairman of the meeting, has only
recently returned from a visit to
the States. He spoke briefly of the
changes he found there, particularly
in political and industrial lines and
of their probable effect on conditions
after the war.

"In America, as elsewhere," said
Judge Lobingier, "all things are
overshadowed by the war. One of
the most interesting questions
that presents itself there is what
will be the permanent effect of
the great changes which have come
about in the country as a result of
the war. We must all agree that
things will never be the same again."
Centralisation of political power
has gone on at a rate undreamed of.
Federal strength has been
growing steadily for years but never
at such a rate as in the past year."

A centralised military administra-
tion, centralised control of food,
fuel and transportation were cited
by the speaker.

"Conditions such as these," he
said, "have never before been seen
in our country, and the people are
complacently adjusting themselves to
them. It seems impossible that
we shall ever go back to the prin-
ciples of laissez faire which pre-
vailed a few years ago. The placing of
the transportation lines in America
under a single head was something
undreamed of a year ago. It may
never mean government ownership,
but it does mean government
control, to some extent at least.
These things mean a more compact,
solidified, unified people, and
all these, I believe, are intimations
of great permanent changes to
follow the war."

Mr. Sague prefaced his talk by
saying that in the three weeks he
had been in China he had found it
necessary to throw away all his pre-
conceived ideas of the East.

"If there is one thing the Ameri-
can people do not know anything
about, it is the Far East," he de-
clared.

Mr. Sague commented on Judge
Lobingier's remarks and said that
he believed the outward appearances

All Enemy Aliens In China To Be Interned, Decision Of Cabinet

Ministers Refuse Request They
Be Deported, Say Reports
From Capital

The Cabinet at a meeting in Peking
yesterday decided to intern all the
enemy aliens in China, according to a
Peking telegram. The body refused
to accept the suggestion made by
certain Allied Ministers to deport the
Teutons.

'Filipino Women' Topic Of Club Program

American Women To Hear
Talks And Music Of The
Islands

"Women of the Philippines" form
the theme for the program of the
American Woman's Club meeting to
be held at the Carlton Cafe at 4:30
p.m. Tuesday. The program is in
charge of the Literary Department,
Mrs. Squires being the leader.

The program will include songs by
a Filipino composer, sung by Mrs.
Bradley; Filipino music, played by
Mrs. Tollentino, and a paper on the
Filipino woman by Mrs. McCoy. Mrs.
Squires will give an illustrated talk
on "The Woman of the Philippines."

It is announced that the Music
Department of the Club will meet
next Friday afternoon at the home
of Mrs. S. I. Woodbridge, 176 North
Szechuan Road Extension. A Tschal-
kowsky program will be given.

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crews.

Daughter Of Chinese Consul In Race For Carnival Queen



One of the leading candidates for
Philippines. The young lady, at last
reports from the Islands, was up
among the four leading contestants.
She had the entire backing of the
Chinese community in her race for
sovereignty at the annual Manila
Consul-General for China to the fiesta.

ALLIED HEADS DISCUSS ANSWER TO HERTLING

Complete Agreement Reached
On Subject, Says Report
In Paris

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 31.—The Inter-

Allied Conference has exchanged
views on the speeches made by
Count Hertling, the German Chan-
cellor, and Count Czernin, the Aus-
trian Minister for Foreign Affairs,

and the expediency of replying to
them. The proceedings show the
complete accord of the Allies in
military and political matters.

M. Clemenceau, the French Premier,
states that he is very well satisfied
with the result of the deliberations.

The Inter-Allied War Committee
met on Wednesday afternoon at 3
o'clock at the Trianon Palace at
Versailles.

The allied nations represented are

France by M. Clemenceau, General
Petain, General Foch and General
Wiegand; England by Mr. Lloyd
George, General Sir Henry Wilson
and General Sir William Robertson;

Italy by Signor Orlando and General
Cadorna and the United States by
General Pershing and General Bliss,
assisted by the Special Missions to
the Inter-Allied War Committee.

In the morning M. Clemenceau
confered with Mr. Lloyd George,
Signor Orlando and Baron Sonnino,
the Italian Minister for Foreign
Affairs.

• • •

FIRING ON FOREIGN SHIPS FORBIDDEN BY MANDATE

Provincial Governors To Be
Held Responsible If Attacks
Are Repeated

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 31.—Replying

to an address of congratulation
from an influential deputation,
which was introduced by Lord
Loreburn, the Marquess of Lans-

downe declared that he and his
sympathisers were determined on
an honorable and durable peace.

It was unthinkable that we should
be disloyal to our Allies.

He concurred with the Premier's

U.S. TAKES NEW STEPS TO ADD TO FOOD SUPPLY

Shipping And Railways To Be
Managed So As To Speed
Exports To Allies

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, January 31.—Mea-

sures are announced intensifying the
efforts to supply food and troops to
Europe.

The Shipping Control Committee
has been established to direct all
ships, American, Allied or neutral,
entering and leaving American
ports. Supplies will be sent to the
various ports by fast through trains
and railroad piers have been com-
mandered at which it will be

possible to load twenty-five ships
simultaneously instead of, as hitherto,
loading from lighters.

The whole new railway system
for European supplies operates
from January 31, under the National
Railroad Administration.

President Wilson has sent a mes-
sage to the farmers of the United
States, now in conference in Illinois,
exhorting them to every effort to
win the war on behalf of freedom.

He says: "The culminating crisis
has come and the achievements this
year, on one side or the other, must
determine the issue." He promises
the Government will do its utmost
to aid the farmers and concludes:

"The record-breaking crops of 1917
must be exceeded."

ITALIANS CONTINUE DRIVE NEAR ASIAGO

Make New Thrusts And Improve
Position At Col Del
Rosso

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, January 31.—An official

communique reports:

Our detachments continued their
thrusts southward of Asiago and im-
proved our position northeastward
of Col del Rosso.

We brought down three aero-
planes while the English brought

down four.

London, January 31.—A German

official communique says:

An attack made by the Italians

southwestward of Asiago broke

down.

To-day's paper consists of

30 pages in three sections

700,000 MEN OUT IN GERMAN STRIKE; MARTIAL LAW ON

Proclaimed In Hamburg
And Workers Ordered
Back By Authorities

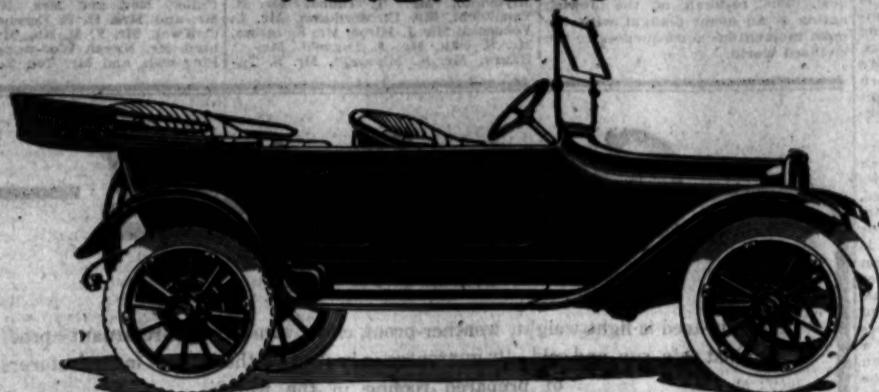
ARREST SOCIALISTS

London Still Suspicious
Rising May Be Pre-
Arranged For Effect

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 31.—4:45 p.m.—It
is estimated that there are 700,000
strikers in

G. W. W. SPECIALTIES

DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CAR



TOURING CARS NOW IN STOCK

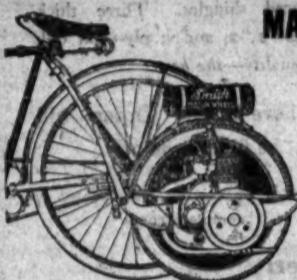
This is the car you will eventually buy for

COMFORT — PLEASURE — ECONOMY

A Demonstration will convince you of its merits

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MAKE A MOTOR-CYCLE OF YOUR BICYCLE



Smith Motor Wheel
DETACHABLE

DOES IT!

COMES COMPLETE, READY TO ATTACH TO ANY BICYCLE

IT IS A POWERFUL MOTOR MOUNTED ON A LIGHT STEEL WHEEL

Smith Motor Wheel Made Cycling
DETACHABLE

A Pleasure

FACTORY AND MILL SUPPLIES

"COPPER QUEEN" RUBBER BELTING
"MONARCH" LEATHER BELTING
PARA RUBBER SHEET PACKING
"SKOOKUM" SPIRAL PISTON PACKING
RUBBER SHEET PACKING WITH COOPER
WIRE INSERTION
STEAM HOSE
SUCTION HOSE—SMOOTH BORE
"GUARDIAN" & "DEFENDER" MILL &
GARDEN HOSE, SINGLE OR DOUBLE
COTTON JACKET
"VICTOR" FIRE HOSE
FULL STOCKS ALL SIZES



GOOD YEAR
AKRON

They Win The User's Favor

More of them are sold than any other brand.

Users will tell you that without doubt Goodyears are to them the tire of tires.

This would not be true if Goodyears offered anything less than conspicuously better value.

'Phone Central 608 (Auto Division)

Ingersoll Radiolites



Carry a watch you can read in the dark—an Ingersoll Radiolite.

Watches that show time only in the light are part-time watches. They're useless wherever it's dark.

Ingersoll Radiolites are useful in the light and in the dark, for their hands and figures contain real radium! That keeps them glowing brightly in the dark for twelve years or more.

Only Ingersolls are Radiolites. Note the name—**Radiolite**. Remember, this is exclusively an Ingersoll product. Every genuine Radiolite has **Ingersoll** printed on the dial.

Plain Dial Models, Special Models and other Radiolites \$2.60 to \$11.90.

See them at Boyes, Bassett & Co., Commercial Press, Kelly & Walsh, Sincere & Co., Edward Evans & Sons, or your dealer.



Radiolite \$4.35



Eclipse Radiolite \$6.00



Whoever you are,

\$33.00 to \$350

Wherever you are,

Stop a moment!

Have you ever considered

What a world of happiness

A VICTROLA

Can add to
Your life?

Music is the Handmaid of Joy

The Victrola is Music!

Secure a demonstration. Have your favorite piece played and you will be convinced of

VICTROLA SUPREMACY

S. Moutrie and Co., Ltd.

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No. 49 "R.I.W." damp-resisting paint for exposed iron or metal work.

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There is not a better paint made for this purpose.

It dries with a good gloss.

Approximate covering capacity per gallon (one coat)

700 to 900 square feet.

STOCKS ON HAND. Samples and particulars on application.

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METALS Nails, Tinplates, Bars, Angles, Sheets, Plates, Zinc Sheets, etc.

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS Caustic Soda, Chlorate of Potash, Acids, Dyes, Tanning Materials, Rosin, etc.

Gaston, Williams & Wigmore

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'Phone, Central 608

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Railway & Steamship Supplies
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Building Materials

Woodworking Machinery

Chemical Plants Sundry Lines

HISTORY REPEATED IN WAR INCIDENTS

Gallant Acts Of Warriors Long Dead Recalled By Present Day Fighters

History is being repeated in the present conflict.

The shot fired at Lexington that was "heard around the world" had its parallel in the shot that came from the pistol held by Gavrio Prince which brought death to Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife and plunged the world into war.

Horatius, who defended the bridge across the Tiber, has had his counterpart in many an individual, and Paul Revere's ride was made a thousand times when the Kaiser let loose his dogs of war.

It was in 587 B. C. that Horatius gallantly defended the bridge against the army of Lars Porsena, King of Clusium. The modern Horatius at the bridge was a Highlander, one of the thousands of unknown heroes.

One hundred and fifty men were detailed to hold a bridge. The German advance was temporarily held up by the courage of these men. Finally a silent Maxim was left standing with its gun crew lying dead in a ring around it. It had been loaded and the belt of the gun was charged when all the gunners were wiped out. There it stood on its tripod silent and the Germans advanced.

Suddenly in full view of the advancing foe a lone Highlander rushed out, seized the Maxim, shouldered it, ran across the bridge and on the far side deposited it. Then he opened a hail of bullets upon the advancing column, which broke and took to cover. He had checked the advance, this lone Horatius, and enabled reinforcements to come up. They arrived too late to relieve him, for when he dropped thirty bullets had cut him down, but he had saved the bridge.

In the Franco-Prussian war a despatch was "lost" which might have averted the French defeat in 1870. Bazaine, whose message Marshal MacMahon never received, was after the war ordered shot for treason, a sentence which was commuted to twenty years imprisonment.

Early in the war when Field Marshal John French and General Joffre were straining every nerve to hold back the German advance, which they did finally at the Marne, a French General, so the story goes, refused to open orders sent by an officer who had been promoted over his head. The message, like the despatch in the Franco-Prussian war, was "lost" and a division, which was left without support, was almost annihilated. The story goes that the General was ordered shot.

The first Victoria Cross in the Crimean war was given to a sailor, who afterward rose to be a Rear Admiral, Commander C. D. Lucas, who when a shell, sizzling but unexploded, fell on the deck, picked it up with his hands and cast it into the sea. The tossing overboard of the shell undoubtedly saved the British flagship.

At the battle of Jutland, when the fleets of Germany and Great Britain met for the first time in combat, a British bluejacket picked up an unexploded shell and tossed it overboard, saved his ship and won the Victoria Cross.

Germany's sea raiders recall the activities of Confederate raiders in the civil war. The Emden bagged a score of ships in the Indian Ocean; the speedy Karlsruhe captured many merchantmen and the Dresden and Leipzig gathered in others before they themselves had their careers ended, but none of Germany's commerce destroyers approached the record of the Confederate cruiser Alabama, which in the China seas, Indian Ocean, Caribbean Sea and the Atlantic captured 89 United States vessels, while the bag of the Florida totalled 37, the Shenandoah 38, the Tallahassee 29, the Sumter 18 and the Tacony 15. In a little less than two years the Alabama had sailed 75,000 miles before she met the Kearsarge, and was sunk off Cherbourg.

At the conference at Chatillon in 1814 the allied nations' representatives got together and agreed that no separate peace should be made with Napoleon. Early in the war Great Britain, France and Russia signed such an agreement against the Huns, and since then every nation that is fighting the Hohenzollerns has agreed that there shall be no separate peace made with Germany.

Camouflage in war is not new; it has been used in hundreds of forms on the battlefield and elsewhere. The wooden horse of Troy had its counterpart in 1915 when the steamship River Clyde, which was used as a transport in the landing of troops at Seddul-Bahr, on the Gallipoli peninsula, deceived the Turks.

Apparently the ship got out of control and the British beached the vessel near the proposed landing place. Then, in a spectacular way, the crew took to the boats and rowed off. The Turks saw in the beaching nothing more than an accident. That night thousands of soldiers hidden on board effected a landing under cover of darkness.

The device used by the French to hurl bombs into German trenches is modelled on the principle of the catapult used by besieging armies to hurl stones into walled cities.

Another ancient device used in Sonawang

trench warfare is the shield used by bomb throwers to protect themselves from bullets of the enemy. In fact, many of the instruments of warfare devised or used by Pericles, Archimedes, Leonardo, Callini, Hannibal, Caesar, Napoleon, Wellington, Motte and Grant have been made more efficient.

Helmet styles have not changed in centuries. There is a curious resemblance between the iron pots worn by ancient knights and those employed by the soldiers of America and Europe. Indeed ancient and medieval armor dating back to the time of the Crusades has been imitated by the twentieth century. Some of the designs found in museums have not even been altered.

It is more than a hundred years since the war of 1812, when wooden ships maneuvered for position, poured broadsides into one another, and were fastened together while the crews went up for boarders to fight hand to hand. Such encounters had their parallel in this war when two British destroyers met with six German destroyers in the English Channel. Every gun at one time was working and a British and a German destroyer were locked together and the men fought furiously hand to hand, just as they did a century ago.

German seamen of a rammed destroyer climbed aboard one of the British boats and a midshipman fought them back again with an automatic revolver. They were killed or driven into the sea by British bluejackets who came to the midshipman's aid.

History is also repeating itself with gas and fire. The use of gases goes back to the days before Christ. It was used in the Peloponnesian wars 431 to 404 B. C. The middle ages knew Greek fire.

Bows and arrows, used from time immemorial by the Indians, have been used in this war by expert archers to transmit messages.

LUXEMBURG'S PEACE HOPE

Asks Allies To Free Her From German Domination After War

Washington, December 29.—The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, which like Eastern Belgium was overrun by the Germans during the first month of the war in Europe, has submitted to the Entente Powers a statement of the desires of its Government with respect to any special dispositions affecting that State which may be made after the conclusion of peace. The statement was submitted through a diplomatic agent, which Luxembourg has established at Berne with the title of Charge d'Affaires.

In this statement it is asserted that Luxembourg would be opposed to any peace terms which would make her dependent upon Germany, Belgium, France, or any other nation, and that she desires only the re-establishment of her political independence and neutrality guaranteed by the treaty of 1872.

Luxembourg desires also that her railway lines, which before the war Germany had a right to operate, shall be turned over to her at the conclusion of peace, thus depriving Germany of any future pretext to claim the right to enter Luxembourg territory for the protection of those lines.

The third desire of Luxembourg, as stated by the Charge d'Affaires at Berne, is that the country shall not be made to pay a portion of the penalty which Germany may be made to suffer in an economic war after the war. If a like must be drawn economically, it is suggested that the welfare of Luxembourg demands that she depend rather upon France and her allies than on the Central Powers.

The first Victoria Cross in the Crimean war was given to a sailor, who afterward rose to be a Rear Admiral, Commander C. D. Lucas, who when a shell, sizzling but unexploded, fell on the deck, picked it up with his hands and cast it into the sea. The tossing overboard of the shell undoubtedly saved the British flagship.

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Another ancient device used in Sonawang

The Re-Birth Of The Jewish Nation In Palestine

THOSE whose concept of humanity is based on the belief that the world is the sport of chance must inevitably fail to grasp the real meaning and significance of the liberation of Jerusalem from the age-long yoke of the Turk. On the other hand, those who do not hug the theory that human affairs are ruled by a whimsical and capricious fate, but that the world is making steady, though tardy, progress towards nobler ideals, cannot be slow to realize that the capture of Jerusalem does not only a turning-point in the great European drama still in progress of enactment, but is probably to form a turning-point in a larger world sense. The dramatic fall of Jerusalem may mean much or nothing to the world, but the indications are that the former eventuality is more likely to occur.

Out here in Shanghai, the question of the future of Palestine has been pushed to the forefront by a notable and learned address given by the honorable Judge Lobingier over two weeks ago and repeated last Sunday in the Martyrs' Memorial Hall. The Judge's address has had the effect of stimulating public interest in the question of Palestine and has given rise to lively correspondence in the columns of the local press. This shows that even in this comparatively remote corner of the world, where but the fringe of the great European struggle touches us, an intelligent interest is being manifested in the problem of the ultimate disposal of Palestine. This is as it should be, for no one, Jew or Gentile, can affect to view with indifference the fate of a land that forms the cradle of the human race.

It would be apropos at this point to refer to certain highly pregnant remarks that were made at a recent meeting of the Shanghai Zionist body by Mr. T. Toledo, a member of the Jewish Communal Association. The proceedings have hitherto not been reported in the local press, and it would, therefore, scarcely be amiss to give in some detail his remarks, as they make out a strong case for the restoration of Palestine to the Jews, on moral and historical grounds.

Even one standing on the narrow platform of international expediency is bound to acknowledge the justice of the Jewish claim for the return of Palestine to the only people who have a rightful and legitimate claim to that country—the Jews. This claim carries all the greater weight in that it has been staunchly supported by one who is accustomed by his profession to administer justice—Judge Lobingier. Mr. Toledo did nothing but bare justice to Judge Lobingier when he described the latter's lecture on "Jerusalem Delivered" as "a great address worthy of a great cause." One must endorse the hope that has been expressed that all Jewish newspapers would produce Judge Lobingier's address so as to win over even the most recalcitrant Jew.

The correspondence which has been given rise to by Judge Lobingier's address has, on the whole, been characterized by kindness, and at times interspersed with some good humor, due to the scramble for affectionate prospective candidates to protect the Jews. One correspondent invoked to his assistance the genealogical argument, viz., that the Jewish religion, being followed by the Christian, which, in turn, was followed by the Mohammedan, the last-named, venerating its predecessors, would be the better guardian of Palestine.

The dream of a Jewish State, which has been cherished with indomitable faith for centuries by the scattered people of Israel, is about to be translated from a mere dream into a living reality. It has the element of romance and drama combined. It ought to kindle mingled hope and pride in the breasts of Jews the world over, who have in the past contributed in no mean degree to the sum of human progress. Palestine is destined to become a center of Jewish culture, and it may yet be given to Jewry to apply a divine and God-given balm to this bruised old world and lead the nations into the path of Peace, and bring to the world an era of International harmony and concord. No better stewardship of Palestine

could be conceived than that of the Jews. The country is not a vital necessity to the Great Powers. The possession of it by any one of them is bound to lead to endless friction. The country, if it is to be redeemed, in the truest sense of the word, requires besides great energy and patient industry, spiritual enthusiasm, and historic points to no more suitable standpoint than the Jews. A Jewish State in Palestine will not estrange Jews of various nationalities from the lands of their birth but will create a vital link between the old dispensation and the new. The re-birth of the Jewish nation is an event fraught with the most momentous consequences to the civilised world.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.N. ss Poyang from Hankow.—Mr. Larsen.

Per C.N. ss Siyang from Hongkong.—Messrs. C. H. B. Taylor, R. Dixon, and S. J. Hill.

Per C.M. ss Kiangyu from Hankow.—Mr. and Mrs. Orin.

Per C.M. ss Hsinming from Foo-

chow.—Mr. E. Buchanan, C. H. Hennessy, and Yin.

Per C.M. ss Kiangkwan from Hankow.—Mr. Hannemann.

Per C.M. ss Taishun from Ningpo.—Mr. Bernard.

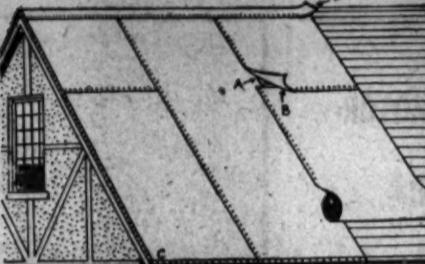
Per N.Y.K. ss Omi Maru from Japan.—Mr. and Mrs. Valles, Mrs. A. Bouchard, Mr. N. E. Burroughs, Mr. C. M. de Prospero and Master, Miss L. Wargo, Mr. T. K. King, Mrs. F. J. Mulcahy, Mr. E. Stone, Miss G. H. Jeunior, Mr. R. S. Royal, Mr. M. Goldenberg, Mr. C. Tircio, Mr. S. J. Fuller, Rev. Mr. W. Christie, Mr. H. Oku, Mr. S. Igawa, Mr. C. C. Kwok, Mr. T. M. Niu, Mr. G. Sheehan, Mr. Nyuen Woo-wang, Mr. Lee Ping-wah, and Mr. Tan Yo.

dakata, Mr. J. Yamamoto, Mr. K. Fujimura, Mr. S. Kato, Mr. and Mrs. Kita, Mrs. T. Yosimoto.

Per ss _____ from Vancouver, etc.—Miss L. M. Ardoin, Miss I. B. Bube, Mr. J. B. Borison, Mr. and Mrs. Burroughs and child, Miss J. H. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Eddie, Mrs. J. H. Grand, Mr. W. G. Heath, Dr. and Mrs. H. Houghton and 5 children, Mr. M. Hartigan, Mr. Liu Kwok-ken, Miss A. B. McLeod, Mr. C. R. Morling, Mr. and Mrs. R. de Prospero and child, Mr. K. Page, Mrs. H. A. Radler and child, Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Robinson, Mrs. G. L. Trethewell, Mr. H. E. Valentine, Rev. Mr. M. O. Wong and 2 children, Mr. J. M. Darrah, Dr. and Mrs. W. F. Seymour and Master, Miss L. Wargo, Mr. T. K. King, Mrs. F. J. Mulcahy, Mr. E. Stone, Miss G. H. Jeunior, Mr. R. S. Royal, Mr. M. Goldenberg, Mr. C. Tircio, Mr. S. J. Fuller, Rev. Mr. W. Christie, Mr. H. Oku, Mr. S. Igawa, Mr. C. C. Kwok, Mr. T. M. Niu, Mr. G. Sheehan, Mr. Nyuen Woo-wang, Mr. Lee Ping-wah, and Mr. Tan Yo.

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TELLS WHOLE STORY OF SINKING U-BOAT

Destroyers Dropped Depth Charges, Bringing Submarine To Surface

SANK IN A FEW MINUTES

Four Officers And 35 Sailors Surrender And Receive Chivalrous Treatment

Washington, December 28.—Full details of the destruction by American destroyers of a German submarine and the capture of its crew made public today by the Navy Department, show that the destroyers Fanning and Nicholson were the warships engaged. The incident was reported November 24, but few facts were given at the time.

The submarine was sunk, the Navy Department's story of the affair indicates, as it was preparing to attack a merchant ship convoyed by the destroyers.

The Navy Department's full story of the incident follows:

"At about 4:10 p.m., while escorting a convoy, Coxswain David D. Loomis, lookout of the Fanning, sighted a small periscope some distance off the port bow, extending about a foot out of water, and visible for only a few seconds. The Fanning immediately headed for the spot, and about three minutes after the periscope had been sighted dropped a depth charge. The Nicholson also speeded to the position of the submarine which appeared to be heading toward a merchant vessel in the convoy, and dropped another depth charge.

At that moment the submarine's conning tower appeared on the surface between the Nicholson and the convoy, and the Nicholson fired three shots from her stern gun. The bow of the submarine came up rapidly.

She was down by the stern, but righted herself and seemed to increase her speed. The Nicholson cleared, the Fanning headed for the U-boat, firing from the bow gun.

After the third shot, the crew of the submarine all came on deck and held

up their hands, the submarine surrendering at 4:20 p.m.

"The Fanning approached the submarine to pick up the prisoners, with destroyers keeping their batteries trained on the boat. A line was got to the submarine, but in a few minutes she sank. The line was let go, and the crew of the U-boat jumped into the water and swam to the Fanning.

Overboard To Succor Prisoner

"Although the crew all wore life preservers," the statement continues,

"a number of them were exhausted

when they reached the side of the destroyer. As the submarine sank,

five or six men were caught by the

radio aerial and carried below the surface before they disengaged themselves. Ten of the men were so weak that lines had to be passed under their arms to haul them aboard. One man was in such a condition that he could not even hold the line thrown him. Chief Pharmacist's mate Elmer Harwell and Coxswain Francis G. Connor (N. N. V.) jumped overboard after this man and secured a line under his arms. When he was hauled aboard every effort was made to resuscitate him, but he died in a few minutes. The four officers of the submarine and the thirty-five members of the crew were all taken prisoners.

"After being taken on board the prisoners were given hot coffee and sandwiches. Though kept under strict guard they seemed contented, and after a short time commenced singing. To make them comfortable the crew of the destroyer gave them their warm coats and heavy clothing.

"The German officers said the first depth charge had wrecked the machinery of the submarine and caused her to sink to a considerable depth.

"The submarine bore no number nor distinguishing mark. She was, however, identified by lifebelts and by statements of an officer and men of the crew. One of the officers, the reports said, had 'Kaiser' marked on one side and 'Gott' on the other.

"The Fanning proceeded to port and transferred her prisoners under guard. As they were leaving in small boats the Germans gave three cheers. The commanding officer of the Fanning read the burial service over the body of the dead German sailor, and the destroyer proceeded to sea and buried him with full military honors.

"In his report the commander of the Fanning praises the conduct of his officers and crew and gives particular credit to Lieutenant Walter O. Henry, officer of the deck, and to Coxswain Loomis, who sighted the periscope. He also commends Pharmacist's Mate Harwell and Coxswain Connor, who jumped overboard to save the drowning German.

"The British Commander in Chief, under whom the destroyers were operating, said this in his report to the British Admiralty: 'The whole affair reflects credit on the discipline and training of the United States fleet,' and added that the incident showed that the Fanning is a man-of-war in the best sense of the term, well disciplined and organised and ready for immediate action. He also praises his commanders, Lieutenant A. S. Carpenter, and commends Lieutenant Henry, Coxswain Loomis, Pharmacist's Mate Harwell, and Coxswain Connor. The British Admiral also commended the prompt action of the Nicholson, which, he says, completed the success of its sister ship. The Nicholson was commanded by Lieutenant G. H. Fort.

The British Admiralty sent a telegram to the Commander in Chief directing him to express to the com-

New Type Of French Observation Balloon



NEW FRENCH BALLOON

A new French balloon has been sent aloft on its trial. The gas bag has several new developments the secrets of which are guarded by the French authorities.

manding officer, officers and men of the Fanning, its high appreciation of their successful action against enemy submarines."

"Vice Admiral Sims, commanding the American forces operating in European waters, commended the officers and men of the Fanning and Nicholson. Coxswain Loomis was advanced to the next higher rating in recognition of his vigilance in sighting the periscope."

"The Navy Department gave out the addresses of the officers of the destroyer Fanning as follows:

Lieutenant Carpenter, commanding, George Street, New Brunswick, N. J.

Lieutenant G. H. Fort, Washington, D. C.

Lieutenant Walter O. Henry, care N. F. Milroy, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Lieutenant Robert B. Carney, 515 South Forty-eighth Street, Philadelphia.

Ensign John A. Vincent, 420 The Rookery, Chicago.

Coxswain D. D. Loomis, Saginaw, Mich.

Chief Pharmacist's Mate Elmer Harwell, Scotts Hill, Tenn.

Coxswain Francis G. Connor, National Naval Volunteers, 169 Delaware Avenue, Jersey City.

MORGENTHAU URGES HOLY LAND FOR ALL

Warns Co-religionists That Others Also Have Deep Interest In Palestine

CANNOT HOLD ALL JEWS

Advocates Hebraic Culture, But Retention Of Citizenship In Countries Of Liberty

New York, Dec. 12.—Henry Morgenthau, formerly American Ambassador to Turkey, discussed yesterday Zionism and the future of Palestine in a statement which in part said:

"The fall of Jerusalem, its recapture by Christian forces after twelve centuries of almost uninterrupted Mohammedan rule, is surely an event of the greatest significance to us all. American Christians, and indeed Christians everywhere, will rejoice that the Holy Land, so well known to them through both the Old and New Testaments, has been restored to the civilised world.

"But I wish to sound a note of warning to my coreligionists on the one hand and on the other strongly emphasise to all my American fellow citizens that certain positive facts should not be overlooked at this time. I believe that the leaders of the Zionists have always perceived that it would be impossible to have all the Jews return to Palestine, and that the others who hold to that Utopia will soon be disillusioned.

"It is almost unnecessary to refer to the fact that it is economically impossible to settle thirteen million people upon the narrow and impoverished lands which were the ancient soil of our people. But this is not what I wish to emphasise chiefly.

The fact that has vital significance to me and, I believe, to a majority of those of my faith in America is that we are 100 per cent Americans, and that we remain so irrespective of the fact that some of our blood is Jewish, and some of our clay is German, Russian or Polish.

To us and our children America too is veritably a holy land.

Universal Peace Essential

"We have now come to a great crisis in the history of the world. The essential thing for us is to fight for universal peace as a basis for a practical world brotherhood. This great result is not only possible; it is necessary if civilisation is to endure. Let me ask my coreligionists, to the face and heart of the world, many of you would be willing to forego the great duty we have here and the great task which history gives us of being true, real, unalloyed American citizens in this time of resplendent ideals and momentous deeds in order to devote your entire lives to the upbuilding of Hebrew

institutions in Palestine? I, for one, do not see that it is at all necessary to ignore the lesson in order to serve the greater purpose.

"Let me repeat most emphatically, we Jews in America are Jews in religion and Americans in nationality. It is through America and her institutions that we shall work out our part in bringing better ideals and morals and sounder principles of policy to the whole world. Likewise the Jews of the British Empire, is probably 99 per cent of them, have not the slightest intention of deserting their British fellow citizens. The same holds good as to France and Italy. If Russia maintains, as we all hope and pray that she may maintain, a republican form of government, the Jews of Russia will very soon come to feel the same fellowship with all their Russian neighbors that we now have as regards our fellow Americans.

Zionism More Than A Dream

"And yet Zionism is more than a mere dream. Its theories, upon which so much emphasis has been placed during the past generation, contain practical elements which are not above realisation. I most sincerely trust that those of my religious faith who are now imbued with this idea will not permit impractical schemes to make impossible the realisation of the good that is in Zionism.

The Jewish communities in Palestine should be given every opportunity for development. Some Jews now in America will wish to live there permanently; many others, who have not the slightest intention of surrendering their citizenship in the countries where their children are to live and work, will still wish to have a share in the preservation and development of a free, Jewish Palestine.

"But not only Jews are interested in Palestine; every truly educated and illumined mind in the world will wish to see the ancient Jewish culture given an opportunity for expression and growth. Furthermore, and this is what I beg of my Jewish fellow-religionists not to lose sight of for a moment, all Christendom too looks upon Palestine as the Holy Land, in which every believing Christian has a deep religious interest and a right to share.

"What we need is, at the very time when the primary needs of the world are those of the Jewish people and their religion should be one of peace, brotherhood and the international mind to set up a limited nationalistic state and thereby appear to create a physical boundary to their religious influence! Let us give the strictly Hebraic culture a better chance than it would imply. Meanwhile, nothing should distract our attention from the infinitely greater opportunities of the age in which we live. After the many centuries of restrictions, persecutions and cruelities suffered by our people we are at last sharing the blessings of freedom and of universal fellowship in all the great democratic countries of the world."



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OR

“THE BIRTH OF DEMOCRACY” IN SEVEN ACTS

SHOWING THE STORMING OF THE BASTILLE: 30,000 PEOPLE IN THE CAST

A Page from the History of France Produced

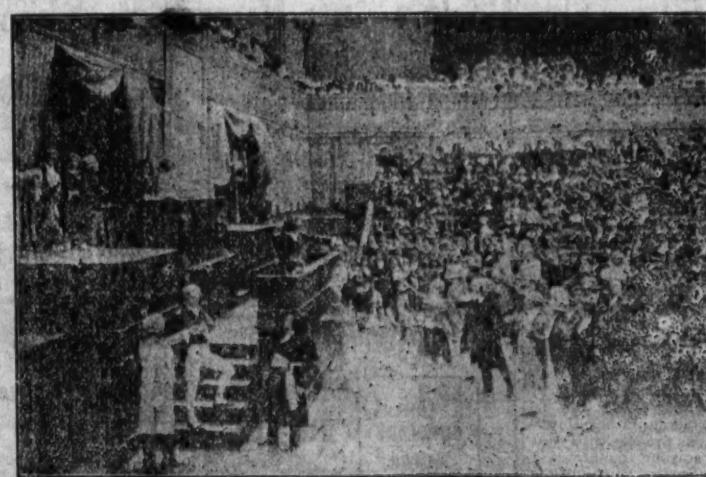
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The French Revolution is perhaps the darkest, yet the most absorbing, of any period in French history and to raise the curtain for a brief spell; to view through the medium of cinematography, the sufferings and the final triumph of the people of France, teaches a lesson that we can well learn today.

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The film is an adaptation of Victorien Sardou's world famous play "Thermidor," which created such a sensation towards the end of the last century, and all lovers of history and romance, and they are many, will welcome this page from the history.



There's Nothing Strenuous, Oh, No! In The Canadian Flying School

By An American Member Of The
Royal Flying Corps

When the United States declared war on Germany several of us joined the Royal Flying Corps of the British army because our own Government was not yet ready to supply the bird seed necessary to change us from ordinary mortals to bird men, and when we reached Toronto, the training station of the R. F. C. in America, we found a goodly majority of those in training to be Americans. Able-bodied Canadians and nearly all "gone over there" long before.

After swearing allegiance to the King and receiving our kit we were sent to the Physical Training School at Long Branch, a beautiful camp site overlooking Lake Ontario. Here for five long hours each day we were put through exercises and drills by terrible non-commissioned officers of the British army, and there are no harder drill masters than those same N. C. O.'s to be found in any army. It takes several days to understand that some of them are trying to speak English, but you eventually give them credit for their effort and then settle down to learn their several versions of good old King's English, and believe me, each one of them has his own ideas on the subject.

Things The Aviator Must Know

The physical training lasts about a month. The first week is devoted to learning their language and nursing sore feet and muscles; the second to learning something of the drill and deciding what awful rotters the N. C. O.'s are; the third to learning more of the drill and forming a little better opinion of the N. C. O.'s; and the fourth week you feel that you know everything about everything and among the things that you know best is that the N. C. O.'s are agents of Satan whose only object is to make a cadet's life miserable.

But the physical training is not all you get at Long Branch by any means. It only lasts five hours a day, but the army day is some fourteen to sixteen hours long and the remainder must be filled in. Hence it is that you have several hours of wireless, several of gunnery, several of artillery observation and several of the duties and conduct of the British officer, who must be a gentleman above all else.

The Lewis and Vickers automatic rapid fire machine guns we learned to know with a vengeance—every little recess, every little prolongation, the name of every little part—and what a lot there is to them simple looking contrivances! We learn the sequence of mechanism backward and forward and sideways, so that in their dreams I have heard fellows sit up suddenly in their beds and shout: "The stud on the lower lever being engaged in the prolongation of the left inner side plate and the lower lever being at right angles to the top lever which is attached to the side plate moves the side plate and toe paws from right to left," &c., indefinitely. For it is hampered in us that our very existence in an airplane at the front depends on our ability to know our guns not only to shoot it, but to take it apart, clean it, sense its faults and remedy them and be able to correct a jam with this greatest despatch.

In the fourth week we know all this and we are fairly fed up with the camp. Then come the examinations, which we take with fluttering hearts and await the results with terrible premonitions. Several days afterward "revalay" (with the accent on the second syllable) is sound at 5 instead of 5.30. We know what to expect.

We get up pack our kits, fold our blankets and shave. Heaven help the man who neglects to shave in the British army! We are on parade at 5.30 and the names of those who have passed their examinations are read out. The successful ones have some coffee and marmalade and are on train for Toronto University by 6 o'clock. The unsuccessful ones return to their tents in utter dejection to grind out several more weeks.

The Scotch Sergeant-Major

The University of Toronto is a beautiful place. It has that quiet dignified air so welcome to the student. The very air seems to be intellectual, and when we saw it for the first time we congratulated ourselves on being so fortunate. Alas! how quickly our opinions changed! Soon we learned to speak of the hateful Long Branch as "dear old Long Branch."

We had breakfast in Burwash Hall, which is also the name of a penitentiary and of a famous Canadian. Burwash Hall looked like an old cathedral at first, but after a while we began to wonder what kind of man the famous Canadian could have been, and these thoughts degenerated into a desire to know more about the penitentiary.

We thought we had learned discipline at Long Branch; but no. We only began to learn it now. The demoralization followed us everywhere from "revalay" to tattoo. On early morning parade he was there in the form of our Scotch Sergeant-Major, a fine big specimen of the British army. He was a fine fellow off duty, but on parade!

Were your shoes not shined, buttons polished, clothes brushed, cleanly shaved you were "up for orders" that day, which meant at least seven days C. B. (confinement to barracks). The C. M. wasn't so bad; it was the old S. M. that bothered us most. He always finished his tirades with the advice that "it's your mother-r-r-y you need to take care of you"—all the R's rolling uproborously till I felt her red indeed.

Fortunately the Sergeant-Major didn't have us under his wing all the

time. After inspection we would go to our classes in the school of military aeronautics. I don't mean that he neglected us entirely after inspection. No; indeed, he would be waiting for us at recess on the campus and after classes seeking whom he might devour.

The No. 4 School of Military Aeronautics at Toronto University is the most complete of its kind in America. The student is instructed in every detail of the construction of the airplane and the gas engine. He is coached continually in the strategy of the air, map reading and making, &c. He becomes familiar with all the instruments used in the aeroplane to aid in flying and all the instruments used to destroy the enemy. In a word, he must know the theory of his business thoroughly before he takes up any of the practical work of flying. The course is six weeks long.

Ready To Fly

When you pass every subject you are ready to learn to fly. I say you are ready to fly, but perhaps you have not reckoned with your arch enemy, the sergeant-major. He now enters disguised as an all supreme judge. You had thirty department marks to your credit when you entered the school. How many have you left?

Read Business Abroad

Well, you lost five for not being shaved one morning, five more perhaps for missing a class and ten for being absent without leave. Therefore, you have not sufficient discipline. You cannot be trusted to carry on this serious business of war without sufficient discipline, and it begins to dawn in your more or less trivoliou-mind that war is a serious business, and that the part you are to play is the most important part of modern warfare.

At the same time it begins to dawn on you that the sergeant-major and all the other hated N. C. O.'s at the school and at Long Branch are playing their part in this serious business, and it's up to you to play yours. When the sergeant-major announces that you must spend two more weeks at the school for discipline you are convinced, and when you get this conviction you begin to consider yourself an embryo officer in the British army—the British army of long and illustrious record of achievement, although you may still remember with perhaps half a chuckle that as an American you have something on the British army at that. But the Canadian or English cadet who is your roommate perhaps will chuckle with you, and it's all in the best of spirit, for you are now brothers in arms.

By the time you finally reach one of the four flying fields in and around Toronto you have tamed down considerably. You obey orders without a murmur, and you respect your superior offices, and then comes your "joy ride," the first time in the air. The feeling is never to be forgotten. From the time you entered the flying corps the one question ever in your mind is, "How will I take to the air?" And there is ever a certain amount of doubt. It is so different from anything you have ever done before, absolutely revolutionary.

You are posted to a squadron; you are posted to a flight in that squadron you are placed under an instructor in that flight. The instructor is a finished pilot. Sometimes he is a returned aviator with a score of Hunns to his credit, but you will never learn it from him; he is too modest.

He tells you he will take you up in five minutes, so you get a leather coat, crash helmet, goggles, flying boots, mitts, and doll yourself all up, despite the fact that the instructor probably has nothing but an old worn army tunicle, helmet and goggles. When you take the front seat in the aeroplane you generally look like a million dollars worth of paraphernalia, and the instructor takes the rear seat, the instructor takes the rear seat, and with a resolution to take them off at the first sign of something wrong. A mechanic puts a speaking tube to

your ears, so that the instructor may talk to you above the din of the motor, and fastens your belt.

The instructor asks, "Are you ready?" and you nod. The mechanic takes his place in front of the propeller.

"Gas on, sir!" he cries. "Suck in!" and he turns the propeller several times. "Switch on!"

The instructor puts on the switch and the mechanic gives the propeller another turn and you taxi along the ground. Before you know it you are in the air and a good distance from the ground.

For about five minutes on that first joy ride I had no sensation at all. I was in some kind of a daze. Afterward I thought it was like the sleep which I have always thought precedes the entry of a mortal into the next world. Suddenly I shook myself and began to take an interest in things.

I looked over the side of the plane and a great map stretched out before me, with little toy houses and miniature trees, lakes, valleys and hills. It was nothing but a map, it seemed—a map that moved under you.

There was none of the dizziness noticeable when one looks down from a tall building. The machine flew steadily along without the least jolt under the skillful guidance of the instructor, and I began to have a grand and glorious feeling. I was defying nature and rivalling the birds. I felt proud and laughing and very important.

There was no sense of fear. I felt absolutely secure and invincible hung up there in the sky and that sense of security has been with me ever since when I am in the air. I cannot explain it and, of course, it is not logical, but it is there.

Read Business Abroad

On this first joy ride we flew about for about fifteen minutes and then the instructor cut off his engine, nosed the machine down and we glided in long spirals from a height of about 1,000 feet, landing only a few feet from where we started. That night I carefully made my first entry in my log book.

A cadet receives from four to about fifteen hours instruction with an instructor before he makes his "solo." The time depends upon the aptitude of the pupil. Natural flyers, it may be said, fly from the very start and it is really very easy, much easier than driving an automobile through a crowded street. The machine practically flies themselves. But although it is easy to fly in the air, taking off and landing are not so easy.

When a student has done fifty hours flying, passed certain tests of wireless and machine gunnery and received sufficient discipline he gets his commission and wings and is sent to England ready to learn to fly. Over there he has to become familiar with the faster and more sensitive machines, and he must learn to stunt, because sometimes stunting is the only salvation against the Hun machine guns and "Archie," the terrible anti-aircraft guns.

Over there the cadet learns to loop, side slip, nose spin, stall and what not till he is considered clever enough to lock a Hun in equal combat and a Hun is generally licked in equal combat in the air if he can be persuaded to fight. It's a great life if you don't weaken.

FEARS GERMAN BREAKDOWN

Road Of Conquest A Dangerous One,

Says Professor Melnecke

Under the guise of an article treating of the military breakdown in Russia, Professor Melnecke, Heldenberg historian, writing in *Die Hilfe* of November 22, takes occasion to point out to the rulers of Germany the dangers of continuing the policy of imperialism and aggression. As quoted in *The London Times*, Professor Melnecke says:

"In spite of the Tannenberg and Gorlice blows, we must admit that Russia was quite unexpectedly efficient, in marshalling and organising her power in the first years of the war, and that her apparatus of State and army kept the enormous masses together and was able again

and again to lead them to the useless slaughter. But then the tremendous structure collapsed all of a sudden with a crash. The Russian autocracy and the Russian will to power had overtaxed its strength. That is a lesson to think about. The existing organisation of the modern large State can for a long time, a very long time, pursue robber

purposes with its apparently inexhaustible resources of man power, and it can march in brilliant and dazzling fashion along the paths of the unlimited policy of power—until the hour of Nemesis comes.

"Our German people is kept together and enabled to carry on this war, not alone by the

iron bands of state authority, military discipline, and the habit of loyal obedience, but also by its own appreciation, its own testing, of what this war means, and by its own independent ethical and political will to live. From the moment when the people was compelled to see that the war was growing beyond the measure of healthy national self-assertion into a war of conquest the moral content which keeps it together today would begin to crumble, and the eagerness, love, enthusiasm, patience, self-denial, toughness, and all the other qualities which at present enable us to do our duty, often in silent suffering, at the front, in the workshop, and in the quiet of our homes would diminish and melt away. It is a very dangerous experiment to try to lead the German people along the path of a policy of conquest."

Professor Melnecke deplores the lack of any sober sense of reality among a great part of the German educated classes, and says:

"They have no conception of the pressure which a perpetuation of the world coalition against us would exercise upon the future development of Germany without and within."

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The Murder Of Edith Cavell - By Hugh Gibson

A Journal Of The American Legation In Belgium

The true story of the murder of Edith Cavell is here told by Hugh Gibson, First Secretary of the American Legation at Brussels. The amazing series of acts committed by the German officials to make certain that no circumstance of deceit, injury, and crime should be absent are told. A law created beyond its meaning—a trial for which no preparation for defense was permitted—a sentence beyond that previously given for similar actions—a series of lies to the victim's friend—a sudden and secret doom—a hurried execution. These make a fitting climax to the story of the Hun's Rape of Belgium as told by Hugh Gibson's Diary.

The extracts from this Journal have been so voluminous as to preclude bringing the record much further than the end of 1914. In the main the story of 1915-16 is in the development of the Commission for Relief in Belgium and the new lists shed each day upon German methods and mentality. It is a long story and could not be crowded between the covers of this volume. There is, however, one outstanding event in 1915—the case of Miss Cavell—which is of such interest and so enlightening as to conditions in Belgium under German domination as to warrant its inclusion in this book.

On August 5, 1915, Miss Edith Cavell, an English woman, director of a large nursing home at Brussels, was quietly arrested by the German authorities and confined in the prison of St. Gilles on the charge that she had aided stragglers from the Allied armies to escape across the frontier from Belgium to Holland, furnishing them with money, clothing and information concerning the route to be followed. It was some time before news of Miss Cavell's arrest was received by the American Legation, which was intrusted with the protection of British interests by the Foreign Office and Admiralty. When the Minister at Brussels received a communication from the Ambassador at London transmitting a note from the Foreign Office stating that Miss Cavell was reported to have been arrested and asking that steps be taken to render her assistance Mr. Whitlock immediately addressed a note to the German authorities asking if there was any truth in the report of Miss Cavell's arrest and requesting authorization for Maitre Gaston de Leval, the legal counsellor of the legation, to consult with Miss Cavell and, if desirable, intrust some one with her defence.

Second Note Brings Reply

No reply was received to this communication, and on September 10 the legation addressed a further note to Baron von der Lancken, Chief of the Political Department, calling his attention to the matter and asking that he enable the legation to take such steps as might be necessary for Miss Cavell's defence.

On September 12 a reply was received from Baron von der Lancken in which it was stated that Miss Cavell had been arrested on August 5 and was still in the military prison of St. Gilles. The note continued:

"Sir, I have admitted that she concealed in her house French and English soldiers, as well as Belgians of military age, all desirous of proceeding to the front. She has also admitted having furnished these soldiers with the money necessary for their journey to France and having facilitated their departure from Belgium by providing them with guides, who enabled them to cross the Dutch frontier secretly."

Miss Cavell's defence is in the hands of the Advocate Braun, who, I may add, is already in touch with the competent German authorities.

In view of the fact that the Department of the Governor-General, as a matter of principle, does not allow accused persons to have any interview with their lawyers or the inability to procure for M. de Leval permission to visit Miss Cavell as long as she is in solitary confinement.

Law Had Ted Whidlock's Hands

Under the provisions of international law the American Minister could take no action while the case was before the courts. It is an elementary rule that the forms of trial must be observed without interference from any source. If, when the sentence has been rendered, it appears that there has been a denial of justice, the case may be taken up diplomatically, with a view to securing real justice. Thus in the early stages of the case the American Minister was able to interfere. All that he could do while the case was before the courts was to watch the procedure carefully and be prepared with a full knowledge of the facts to see that a fair trial was granted.

Maitre de Leval communicated with Mr. Braun, who said that he had been prevented from pleading before the court on behalf of Miss Cavell but had asked his client and colleague, Mr. Kirsch, to take up the case.

Maitre de Leval then communicated with Mr. Kirsch, and learned from him that lawyers defending prisoners before German military courts were not allowed to see their clients before the trial and were shown none of the documents of the prosecution. It was thus manifestly impossible to prepare any defence save in the presence of the court and during the progress of the trial.

Maitre de Leval, who from the beginning to the end of the case showed a most serious and chivalrous concern for the welfare of the accused, told Mr. Kirsch that he would endeavor to be present at the trial in order to watch the case. Mr. Kirsch dissuaded him from attending the trial, on the ground that it would only serve to harm Miss Cavell rather than help her; that the judges would resent the presence of a representative of the American Legation.

Belgian Lawyers Had Experience

Although it seems unbelievable that any man of judicial mind would resent the presence of another bent solely on watching the course of justice, Mr. Kirsch's advice was confirmed by other Belgian lawyers who had defended prisoners before the German military courts and spoke with the authority of experience. Mr. Kirsch promised, however, to keep Maitre de Leval fully posted as to all the developments of the case and the facts brought out in the course of the trial.

The trial began on Thursday, October 7, and ended the following day.

On Sunday afternoon the legation learned from persons who had been present at the trial some of the facts.

It seems that Miss Cavell was prosecuted for having helped British

and French soldiers, as well as Belgian young men, to cross the frontier into Holland in order that they might get over to England. She had made a signed statement admitting the truth of these charges, and had further made public acknowledgment in court. She frankly admitted that not only had she helped the soldiers to cross the frontier but that some of them had written her from England thanking her for her assistance. This last admission made the case more serious for her, because if it had been proven only that she had helped men to cross the frontier into Holland she could have been sentenced only for a violation of the deport regulations, and not for the "conducting of assisting soldiers to reach a country at war with Germany."

Miss Cavell was tried under Paragraph 58 of the German Military Code, which says:

"Any person who, with the intention of aiding the hostile power or causing harm to German or allied troops, is guilty of one of the crimes of Paragraph 90 of the German Penal Code, will be sentenced to death for treason."

The "crime" referred to by Paragraph 90 was that of "conducting soldiers to the enemy" (viz: dem Peude Mannschaften auflaufen). It is manifest that this was a strained reading of the provisions of military law, that a false interpretation was wilfully put upon these provisions in order to secure a conviction. This law was obviously framed to cover the case of those who assist stragglers or lost soldiers to get back to their lines and join their units. It is doubtful whether the framers of the military law had foreseen anything so indirect and unprecedented as that of helping soldiers cross into a neutral country in the hope that they might find their way back through two other countries to their own army.

Miss Cavell assisted these soldiers to escape into a neutral country which was bound, if possible, to apprehend and intern them. If these soldiers succeeded in outwitting the Dutch authorities and making their way to England their success would not, to any fair-minded person, increase the offence committed by Miss Cavell.

Miss Cavell's conduct before the court was marked by the greatest frankness and courage. She stated that she had assisted these men to escape into Holland because she thought that if she had not done so they would have been seized and shot by the Germans; that she felt that she had only done her duty in helping to save their lives.

The military prosecutor replied that, while this argument might be made concerning British soldiers, it could not apply to Belgians, who were free to remain in the country without danger. The subsequent behavior of young men who remained in the country does not lend any considerable weight to the remarks of the public prosecutor.

In concluding his plea the public prosecutor asked that the court pass the sentence of death upon Miss Cavell and eight other prisoners among the thirty-five brought to trial. Upon ascertaining these facts Maitre de Leval called at the Political Department, and asked that, the trial having taken place, permission be granted to see Miss Cavell in person, as there could be no further objection to consultation. Herr Conrad, an official of the Political Department, who received Maitre de Leval, stated that he would make inquiry of the court and communicate with him later.

The foregoing are the developments up to Sunday night, October 10. Subsequent developments are shown by the following extracts from a journal of the time:

Could See Only Prison Clergyman

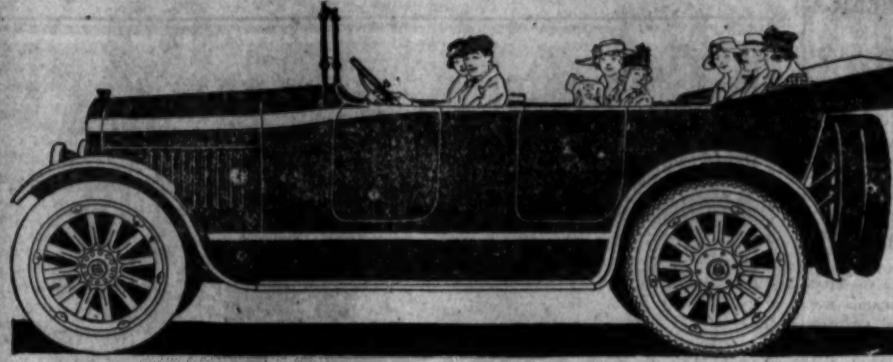
Brussels, October 12, 1915.—When I came in yesterday morning I found information which seemed to confirm previous reports that Miss Cavell's trial had been concluded on Saturday afternoon and that the prosecution had asked that the death sentence be imposed. M. de Leval promptly called the Political Department over the telephone and talked to Conrad, repeating our previous requests that he be authorised to see Miss Cavell in prison. He also asked that Mr. Gahan, the English chaplain, be permitted to visit her. Conrad replied that it had been decided that Mr. Gahan could not see her, but that she could see any of the three Protestant clergymen (Germans) attached to the prison; that de Leval could not see her until the judgment was pronounced and signed. He said that as yet no sentence had been pronounced and that there would probably be a delay of a day or two before a decision was reached. He stated that if the judgment of the court had been given it would have no effect until it had been confirmed by the Governor, who was absent from Brussels and would not return for two or possibly three days. We asked Conrad to inform the legation immediately upon the confirmation of the sentence, in order that steps might be taken to secure a pardon if the judgment really proved to be one of capital punishment. Conrad said he had no information to the effect that the court had acceded to the request for the death sentence, but promised to keep us informed. I stood by the telephone and could overhear both de Leval and Conrad.

Legation Drew Up

Pleading To Heartless Men for Clemency

We were then presented with all the earnestness at our command the plea for clemency. We pointed out to Lancken that Miss Cavell's offences were a matter of the past; that she had been in prison for some weeks, thus effectively ending her power for harm; that there was nothing to be gained by shooting her, and on the contrary this would do Germany much more harm than good, and England much more good than harm. We pointed out to him that the whole case was a very bad one from Germany's point of view; that the sentence of death had heretofore been imposed only for cases of espionage, and that Miss Cavell was not even accused by the Ger-

(Continued on Page 8)



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GERMAN PLOTS TO WIN LATIN AMERICA

Restoration Of Panama Canal If Kaiser Wins Is Bait To Colombia

AGENTS PROMISED TO CHILI

Brazil Was To Be Divided At The Amazon Between Venezuela And Argentina

Cristobal, C. Z., December 6.—That a formidable German propaganda has been in progress in Latin America for some time has been established beyond question by The World correspondent's interviews with many travellers crossing the Isthmus of Panama.

This propaganda is conducted by Spanish language newspapers in many of the larger towns of Latin America, and distributed in letters and by mail all over the central and southern part of the hemisphere, by innumerable personal letters, by commercial travellers, many of whom are native Latin-Americans employed in the German interest, while even moving pictures are resorted to.

Main Arguments

Two principal lines of argument are used. One is that Germany is certain to win, and all who have been friendly to her interests in Latin America will be favored agents in future business activities. The other is that the United States and Great Britain are league together to eliminate German competition and establish control of business in South and Central America, under which the natives will have to do the work and the British and Americans take the profits.

Panama Promised To Colombia

In Colombia they point to the United States as the international brigand that robbed Colombia of Panama, and they promise the Colombians restoration of their lost province if Germany wins, as well as control of the Panama Canal. They disclaim any intention to acquire any territory or to exert any direct political influence; they say that Germany will simply right the wrongs perpetrated by the United States and Britain, and that Germany's sole reward will be large commercial activity, from which the natives also will greatly benefit.

In Costa Rica they hang on the failure of the United States to recognize the Tinoco Administration, and endeavor to associate themselves with the dominant political party of the country.

Throughout all the Central American states they urge the natives to take concerted action against the American policy in reference to Nicaragua and they lay Mexico's troubles to Wall Street financiers.

They promise Argentina to extend her territory to the Amazon River.

Chili is to acquire Bolivia and as much of Peru as she wants if Peru follows Brazil's example.

Venezuela is promised British Guiana and Brazil down to the Amazon. German influence has always been very strong in the country of the Orinoco from the days of Alexander von Humboldt. German scientific men have studied the immense resources of Venezuela and Colombia, and their resources have been put at the disposal of the promoters of German commerce. It is probable that more is known about the geography, geology and economic possibilities of those countries at Berlin than in all the rest of the world.

Working Through Spain

There is not a shadow of a doubt that this German propaganda, even after the United States declared war, has been largely promoted and directed from Germany, chiefly by way of Spain. There are propagandist centers in Barcelona and other Spanish cities from which literature reaches South America, and there is every reason to believe that funds are being cleared through Spain in the same way. In fact, there is the strongest reason for believing that shipments of gold to Spain are being made to carry on this work through the instrumentality of the submarine.

One method of financing these German colonies is particularly clever.

Unexpected Latin-American banks and commercial houses are used as agents for the transmission of funds to New York, and even for transactions on the New York Stock Exchange. The funds in New York are thus placed in safe hands, protected by the American Government, and can be drawn upon as occasion demands for the benefit of German interests. In this roundabout way money from Hamburg undoubtedly has been deposited in New York and funds furnished by Germans in the United States have reached Hamburg and other German and Austrian ports by the same route.

The Murder Of Edith Cavell

(Continued from Page 7)
man authorities of anything so serious.

[At the time there was no information that Miss Cavell was guilty of espionage. She was only asked public opinion had been aroused by her execution that the German government began to refer to her as "the spy Cavell." According to the German statement of the case, there is no possible ground for calling her a spy.]

We reminded him that Miss Cavell, as director of a large nursing home, had since the beginning of the war, cared for large numbers of German soldiers in a way that should make

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the place of a real dead horse and the observer takes his place under cover of darkness. When daylight comes, so far as the Germans know, the same old dead horse is still on the job.

feelingly to the sense of pity for which we looked in vain.

Our efforts were perfectly useless, however, as the three men with whom we had to deal were so completely callous and indifferent that they were in no way moved by anything that we could say.

We then brought up again the question of having the Emperor called on the telephone, but Lancken replied very definitely that the matter had gone too far; that the sentence had been ratified by the Military Governor, and that when matters had gone that far "even the Emperor himself could not intervene."

[Although accepted at the time as true, this statement was later found to be entirely false and is understood to have displeased the Emperor. The Emperor could have stopped the execution at any moment.]

He then asked me to take back the note I had presented to him. I at first demurred, pointing out that this was not an appeal for clemency, but merely a note to him, transmitting a note to the Governor, which was itself to be considered the appeal for clemency. I pointed out that this was especially stated in the minister's note to him, and tried to prevail upon him to keep it. He was very insistent, however, and as much as he had already read the note aloud to us and we knew that he was aware of its contents it seemed that there was nothing to be gained by refusing to accept the note and I accordingly took it back.

Spanish Minister Takes A Hand

Despite Lancken's very positive statements as to the futility of our errand, we continued to appeal to every sentiment to secure delay and time for reconsideration of the case. The Spanish Minister led Lancken aside and said some things to him that he would have hesitated to say in the presence of Harrach, Falkenhagen and de Leval, a Belgian subject. Lancken squirmed and blushed by turns, but stuck to his refusal. In the meantime I went after Harrach and Falkenhagen again.

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This time, throwing modesty to the winds, I reminded them of some of the things we had done for German interests at the outbreak of the war: how we had repatriated thousands of German subjects and cared for their interests; how during the siege of Antwerp I had repeatedly crossed the lines during actual fighting at the request of Field Marshal von der Goltz to look after German interests; how all this service had been rendered gladly and without thought of reward; that since the beginning of the war we had never asked a favor of the German authorities and it seemed incredible that they should now decline to grant us even a day's delay to discuss the case of a poor woman who was, by her imprisonment, prevented from doing further harm, and whose execution in the middle of the night, at the conclusion of a course of trickery and deception, was nothing short of an affront to civilization.

Even when I was ready to abandon all hope, de Leval was unable to believe that the German authorities would persist in their decision.

Death Penalty Deemed Imperative

Lancken was gone about half an hour, during which time the three of us labored with Harrach and Falkenhagen, without, I am sorry to say, the slightest success. When Lancken returned he reported that the Military Governor said that he had acted in this case only after mature deliberation; that the circumstances of Miss Cavell's offense were of such character that he considered infliction of the death penalty imperative. Lancken further explained that under the provisions of German military law the German authorities would persist in their decision.

One method of financing these German colonies is particularly clever.

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could read the answer in our faces when we came in. All we could do was to give them each a stiff drink of sherry and send them home. De Leval was white as death, and I took him back to his house. I had a splitting headache myself and could not face the idea of going to bed. I went home and read for awhile, but that was no good, so I went out and walked the streets, much to the annoyance of German patrols. I rang the bells of several houses in a desperate desire to talk to somebody, but could not find a soul—only sleepy and disgruntled servants. It was a night I should not like to go through again, but I wore through somehow and I braced up with a cold bath and went to the legation for the day's work.

The day brought forth another loathsome fact in connection with the case. It seems the sentence on Miss Cavell was not pronounced in open court. Her executioners, apparently in the hope of concealing their intentions from us, went into her cell and there, behind locked doors, pronounced sentence upon her. It is all of a piece with the other things they have done.

Calm Before Firing Squad

Last night Mr. Cahan got a pass and was admitted to see Miss Cavell shortly before she was taken out and shot. He said she was calm and prepared and faced the ordeal without tremor. She was a tiny thing that looked as though she could be blown away with a breath, but she had a great spirit. She told Mr. Cahan that soldiers had come to her and asked to be helped to the frontier; that, knowing the risks they ran and the risks she took, she had helped them. She said she had nothing to regret, no complaint to make, and that if she had it all to do over again she would change nothing. And most pathetic of all was her statement that she thanked God for the six weeks she had passed in prison—the nearest approach to rest she had known, for years.

They partook together of the Holy Communion, and she, who had so little need of preparation, was prepared for death. She was free from resentment and said: "I realize that patriotism is not enough. I must have no hatred or bitterness toward any one."

She was taken out and shot before daybreak.

She was denied the support of her own chaplain at the end, but a German military chaplain stayed with her and gave her burial within the precincts of the prison. He did not conceal his admiration and said: "She was courageous to the end. She professed her Christian faith and said that she was glad to die for her country. She died like a heroine."

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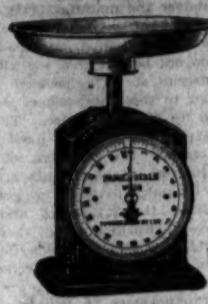
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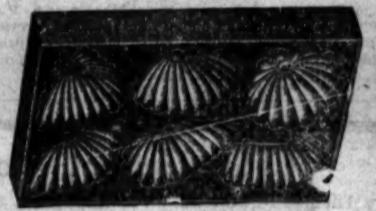
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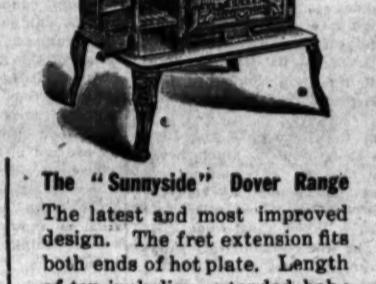
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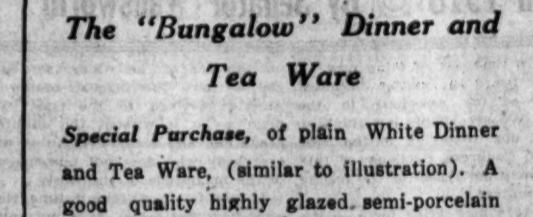


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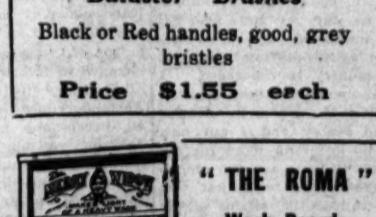
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The "Garma" Dinner Set

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Best quality English semi-porcelain, shape as illustration, various neat designs.
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Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—February 2, Sixgelsins. 8 a.m., Holy Communion and address, The Bishop. 11 a.m., Mattins and Litany. Boyce in A. Anthem, "When the Lord turned" (Stanford). Hymns 7, 172. Noon, Holy Communion. 8 p.m., Children's Service. 8 p.m., Evensong. Hymns 211, 290, 28. 4th Lecture on the Epistle to the Romans, The Dean.

St. Andrew's Church.—10:30 a.m., Mattins. Preacher, The Chaplain. 6 p.m., Evensong.

St. Andrew's Church.—Liturgy Service for Chinese in English. Preacher, The Rev. M. H. Throop, M.A., of St. John's Cathedral, Jessfield.

—Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock. Preacher, The Rev. J. W. Nichols, M.A.

Union Church.—11 a.m., Preacher, Dr. G. Sherwood Eddy. Chant 29.

Anthem, "Ood who is rich in mercy" (Garrett). Hymns 59, 539. 6 p.m., Preacher, Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A. Subject, "Christ's obedience." Chant 28. Anthem, "They that wait upon the Lord" (Elvey). Hymns 409, 172, 129. 7 p.m., Holy Communion.

Shanghai Free Christian Church.—(Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads). The services in the above will be conducted as follows:—Morning 11 a.m. by Mr. J. Howard Stock. Evening 6 p.m., by Rev. Geo. Dempsey.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai.—Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "Love." Sunday School 10 a.m. Wednesday Evening 6 p.m., Reading Room No. 21 Nanking Road, Room 71, open daily except Sunday, 10:30 to 12:30.

American Song Service.—Doctor Sherwood Eddy, associate secretary Y. M. C. A. in America, will address the American Song Service at the Palace Hotel at 4:30 p.m. Special Music.

St. Joseph's Church.—Sunday: Masses at 6, 7, 8, 15 and 10 a.m. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament at 4 p.m. Week days: Masses at 6 and 7 a.m.

Churches of the Sacred Heart of Jesus.—Sunday: Masses at 6, 8 and 10 a.m. At 2 p.m., Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. Week days: Masses at 6, 7 and 8 a.m.

Sunday Service League.—At 5 p.m. Pastor Dempsey will speak in the Martyrs' Memorial Hall. Special Music.

Right Cannot Lose

By Thomas R. Marshall, Vice-President Of The U.S.

MEN here and there are asking: "Is there a God, and, if there be, has He anything to do with this stupendous struggle? Is God with the right, or is He, as Napoleon suggested, on the side of the heaviest artillery? Is right again upon the scaffold? Is wrong forever to sit upon the throne?"

Into the minds of how many Americans these pessimistic thoughts have come, I cannot say, but into too many, even though into only one. Whenever a majority of mankind shall cease to believe in the ultimate triumph of the right, humanity will have disclosed its reason for ceasing to exist.

Never in the history of the Republic has there been so much need for men to walk by faith and not by sight as at this moment. Whatever others may believe, I, regardless of all knowledge, have faith that the morning light will break in this good year at hand and that it will break with the sun of Liberty rising upon a rose-tinted sky. Whether during the year it shall ascend to the meridian heights of a world peace, I say not; but, unless hell is better than heaven, unless evil is more to be desired than good, unless injustice is stronger than justice, and the heart of the vicious is braver than the heart of the virtuous, the sun of Liberty surely will move zenithward.

Let us take consolation and encouragement from the history of the Republic. I have been seemingly fortunate, so far as my personal safety is concerned, and seemingly unfortunate so far as my ability to serve my country is concerned. I was not old enough to take arms in the defense of the Union in the war between the States, and I am now too old to do anything more for my country than to have a vision and to voice an unanswerable faith that this Republic is to lead the nations of the world into the mountains of perfect peace and to become the arbiter of them all, seeing to it that justice is done to even the most leprosy of nations, crawling in the sunlight of a newer and a better day.

Reverting to my boyhood recollections, the gloom of today is not comparable with the gloom of July 1, 1863. Confederate forces were then en masse upon the soil of Pennsylvania. None knew whether Meade could stem the tide at Gettysburg; none had hope that Grant could hammer his way into Vicksburg. Yet within three days Vicksburg had fallen and Pickett's charge at the bloody angle had failed. The waves of rebellion broke for the last time upon the citadel of the Union. We became a reunited people, and today the men of the Southland are vying with the men of the Northland in loyalty and devotion to the Union and to our cause.

I should be the last man to provoke a re-opening of the questions which resulted in the war between the States. I have never been able to dispute that constitutionally and legally the South had its right to secede, but I have always maintained, and I think the South now admits, that morally it had no right to do so. Without facts upon which to base the judgment of the world, it is hard to see that the South would have won had it not been for the fact that every blow it struck was weakened to a degree in its penetrating power by a feeling vague, mysterious, indefinable, but unmistakably felt, that it ought not to break up the Union.

And so it is today with the German soldiers. He has a vague and disturbing feeling which is probably unable to analyze or define. He may not know that he senses it, but it is my belief that always there is hammering at his conscience an unseen hand, and that always there is being whispered into his ear by an unfamiliar voice: "You are fighting in an unjust cause; you are sacrificing your life for wrong; you are dealing unfairly with

your fellow-men; you cannot, cannot win."

This belief, firm in my mind and abiding with me, dispels whatever gloom may now rest over the battlefield of Europe.

Accepting any reason or all reasons that may be given for the failure of Russia to continue in the fight, we again have had disclosed to our vision that two things are essential to a democracy: education and what Senator Root has so admirably described as "organized self-control." This disposes of the Russian situation.

From education and organized self-control proceeds individual initiative. Each day more and more of our young men are going to France. They are not mere cogs in a machine of efficiency. Every college in America has its service flag, and the aggregate of the stars on these flags reveals a mighty army of intelligent, educated, thinking Americans, who have initiative.

Brains alone will win in the long run over mere brute force. Brains plus a clear conscience speeds the victory.

I do not minimize the courage of the German soldier, but men are as they are, and racial characteristics will show themselves. Germans will fight with desperation, shoulder to shoulder, and die with courage; but the individual soldier among them will not think until tomorrow of the thing he should have done this morning. The reverse is true of the American soldier. He is not bound by precedents.

One of the greatest of the Generals engaged in this war has told me that all military tactics from those of Alexander down have been abandoned, except the tactics of Stonewall Jackson; yet military men know that the tactics of Stonewall Jackson were directly opposed to everything regarded as good military strategy. He was an author of military initiative.

Observing in the numerous camps of the country our young soldiers drawn from our schools and colleges and from all walks of life, I have been impressed with the belief that the ranks of American soldiery on foreign soil will contain all the courage and initiative required to do what is to be done. And as the young Americans do and dare, no ghost of doubt will be leering at their shoulders and whispering to them in sepulchral tones that they are wrong.

It is up to us who stay at home to determine how long this war will last. We may advance or we may retard its conclusion. Pessimism will retard it; optimism will give it a mighty, onward, impulsive movement.

We are not a perfect people. I would not minimize our weaknesses. We never say "Good morning" to his Satanic Majesty until he appears. We apprehend no danger until it is face to face with us. We are impatient. We do not realize that armies cannot grow in a night, as did Jonah's gourd. We forget that there was no army of the North until the battle of Antietam. We wonder why we have not now in France a powerful army, thoroughly drilled and perfectly equipped. We are intolerant; we do not brook delays with equanimity.

If I had my way I would require every American civilian to repeat each waking hour: "Patience, patience; God reigns; the Government at Washington still lives." Men of greatest prominence, everywhere leading men of every business and profession, men of best training and widest experience, successful men, men of courage and devotion, patriotic men—all are bending every energy toward the speedy and successful prosecution of this war. Do not

Necessity Of Indemnities And Annexations

An Argument To Show That Moral Right Demands Re-adjustment Of Europe's Map To Prevent Another German Onslaught Upon Peaceful World

By George Trumbull Ladd
Professor Emeritus of Philosophy,
Yale University

WITHOUT indemnities and annexations this war cannot issue in a lasting peace. The only unsettled question concerns the side which is to name and exact them. If Germany is to retain any sort of control over the territories it has conquered—Belgium, Northern France, Servia, Rumania, and Poland—the

territory which a free Italy is trying to secure, now that a Prussian-dominated Austria-Hungary has joined the scheme for a Middle Europe Empire, may be justified on the ground that it is a prime necessity of a lasting peace. Europe must not be against upset, and the whole world in its train, by a war of the present type. Such re-adjustment of the map of Europe as is necessary to secure this aim has moral right,

is the territory which a free Italy is trying to secure, now that a Prussian-dominated Austria-Hungary has joined the scheme for a Middle Europe Empire, may be justified on the ground that it is a prime necessity of a lasting peace. Europe must not be against upset, and the whole world in its train, by a war of the present type. Such re-adjustment of the map of Europe as is necessary to secure this aim has moral right.

That the Bulgars entered the war as the ally of Germany for the express purpose of adding by force to their territory they have themselves incurred pains to make perfectly clear.

And that they have conducted the war with more hideous atrocities even than those of which the Germans have disgraced themselves in France and Belgium, there is—I repeat—abundant testimony accumulating to show.

How any one can calmly contemplate any ending of the war which does not see the Turkish rule cast out of Europe, and the Armenians, Syrians, and Mesopotamians set free, it baffles the mind and heart sensitive to great wrongs and supreme moral issues to comprehend.

If the thoughts awakened and the feelings stirred would not have justified a war initiated for the sole purpose of accomplishing this result, it certainly justifies not leaving off the war until this result is accomplished.

Thus much, at least, by way of reconstructing the map of Europe may be achieved, unless this huge struggle is left over to another even more expensive, fatal, and hateful war.

But at the point of learning the lesson of these complicated facts we are met by two objections. And they who make these objections are not for the most part to be denounced but to be reasoned with and enlightened.

The first of these objections is this: America should beware of meddling with European politics. We have entered the war solely to protect our own interests and to avenge the wrongs which we have suffered—principally at German hands. But we cannot defend our conduct honorably in this way.

We have also entered the war in the interests of all humanity and to right the wrongs which all civilized and even savage peoples have suffered and are still suffering. And even if this excuse were valid, we cannot in fact escape our part in the reconstruction of the map of Europe which must inevitably follow the close of active warfare.

Since the end of the Spanish war we have been drifting, and, finally, hurrying into the currents of world politics. And we cannot withdraw, if we would. Moreover, this reconstruction of the map of Europe is a very grave and vital matter of interest to us. In these days no

by this time.

decency nation can make the reply of Cain: "Am I my brother's keeper?"

The other argument places itself on moral grounds. It is said that we and the Entente Allies must forego all thoughts of "vengeance," or even of punishment, however richly deserved. Let us not quarrel over the word vengeance. Under certain circumstances, vengeance is a very good and proper word. But we will call out common duty one of condign punishment; or if this is still too strong a word, let us speak of punitive righteousness, or (using an old-fashioned theological term) "retributive justice."

We are all now being punished, and the stripes are many and sore. Without doubt our punishment—for indifference, lack of preparation, distraught condition through the clamorous attitude of suffragists, prohibitionists, pacifists, and Socialists, and for Governmental inefficiency—will be heavier and heavier to the end. And at the end one side or the other will get very severely punished—scarcely less so if the war ends in a compromise. But in that case it will be we and the other Entente Allies and the neutrals and all civilised nations that will be punished. No greater punishment could come to the world than to have Germany and its vassals and allies left in a condition to renew their plans.

The end of the triumph for those who contend for faith between nations and liberty for the weak and justice and good-will over all seems very far away. These are its dark days. But their lesson is one of endurance and self-sacrifice.

Another great lesson which these days of cloud and mist over all horizons should enforce is the lesson of unity. This neglected lesson has already been enforced by the misfortunes and mistakes of one of our allies whose character and achievements in the main we greatly admire. The parliamentary and partisan squabbles of the British were a source of weakness and disgrace to the nation during the sad year 1915. The lack of internal unity has disrupted Russia—all the more lamentably since the wonderful revolution. The same lack in Italy led to the recent invasion. Even in glorious France it has been an almost constant source of hesitation and weakness. And so far as a common resolution and united front and a thorough sympathetic regard for all the national interests involved are concerned this lack of international unification among all the Entente Allies has cost them a heavy toll of treasure and blood. If the contrary condition had dominated in all and over all the peoples they represent the war would probably be successfully won by this time.

Generals must be confined to the management of troops in the training camps and in the presence of the enemy. We cannot expect them to deal with the steel mills and the coal mines and the railroads.

A civilian must do that, the biggest civilian that we have in America, another Lloyd George. He has not yet emerged; the man and the opportunity or the man and the work have not been brought together. But America is bound to be at work for the country in one of the various war agencies, but as yet unrecognised as the man whom the situation calls for.

The Congress, through some of its standing committees, is trying to inform itself of the needs of the situation. What the Congress, acting in harmony with the Administration, will suggest, it is impossible at this time to say. But every one can rest assured that it is the desire of the members of Congress and of the executive officers of the Government to meet the situation adequately. From time to time we are bound to have periods of discouragement, but the people will brace themselves against them and stand loyally behind the Government in this greatest undertaking of all history.

In the year 1918 we will be of great assistance to our allies by means of the forces we are now sending, but we will not reach the maximum of our military effort until the Spring of 1919. When America reaches that maximum and maintains it with all her resources of men, money, and material, she will be irresistible and will end the war.

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Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

A. Mugg on 'The Decadence of Integrity' □ By Damon Runyon

I run into this guy Chelsea McBride on Broadway again the other day, and a right guy in every way, and he is certainly one sore You can ask anybody about him, and he's a butcher. He is so hot you can fry an egg on his head. His racket is egg on any part of him, and he keeps whatever is at hand, and he is all the time in a doorway an hour giving me ways hustling, and doing the best he can, so is entitled to much consideration.

Off and on, I guess I know Chelsea McBride fifteen years, and he is always the same, whether he has a bank roll or just a slim dim, which is a way the boys have of saying a thin dime. His only weakness is trusting everybody and thinking they are like he is himself, which is what brings on the trouble he has on his chest the other day.

It seems Chelsea gets hold of a live one by the name of Johnson, whose racket is the iron business out in Cleveland, and who is here having a good time, and all like that, with plenty of dough to see him along.

This Johnson is no sucker, you understand, but a fellow who likes to take a chance here and there, and who will play a few cards, or roll a few dice, or maybe bet somewhat on the races.

He is not what you call a gambling man, of course, but he likes to have a bit of fun now and then while going around, the same as anybody else. Chelsea gets wired in with this Johnson through a friend out in Cleveland, as Chelsea handles him.

Now, you understand, this Chelsea McBride is not a mechanic himself. That is, he does not play many cards, or roll many dice personally, except when there is nobody else around to do it; but, of course, he knows people who do, and he is a wonderful fellow for handling guys.

Well, he knocks around town for several days with this Johnson, building him up nice and easy, and finally, of course, it comes about that this Johnson wants to gamble some, and, naturally, Chelsea knows a place.

There is not supposed to be any gambling in this town, on account of it being against the law, and all like that, but Chelsea knows a place. So does everybody else, for that matter; but, of course, people are not saying, for what is the use of causing talk, and putting the cops to a lot of bother, when they have enough to do as it is?

This place which Chelsea knows is run by guys he has a license to figure his friends, or, anyway, guys who will do what is right by him, so he sends this Johnson in to them, and

they play this Johnson a little bridge, which is his bug.

Now, you understand, everything is perfectly legitimate about the transaction, and on the up-and-up in every respect. Such a matter is strictly business, and comes off every day.

A dough-guy, which is a way of saying a guy with a bank roll, wants to play something or other, and the guy who is handling him sends him in somewhere. That is all there is to it.

So Chelsea sends this Johnson in to certain guys, just to do them a favor. He can send them in to somebody else, if he wants to just as well as not, but these guys are handy, and besides Chelsea figures they will be more liberal than other guys because they have a reputation all over this town for being very square.

Well, he leaves this Johnson there and goes away, and forgets all about the matter until the next day, when he drops in for his bit. Of course, in the meantime, Chelsea hears, like everybody else, that this Johnson goes for six grand while playing bridge, which is a way of saying he loses six thousand dollars, and naturally, Chelsea is looking for something nice.

You can blow him over with your breath when one of the guys slips him three hundred bucks for his end. Chelsea is so surprised at the guy's gall that he walks right out of the joint with the three hundred in his mile without saying a word. He is knocked loose from his tongue.

Now, you understand, when you sent a dough-guy in to people, you are legally entitled to half of what he loses. Everybody knows that.

But here these guys only give Chelsea three yards after he goes to all that trouble handling this Johnson. So of course he has a squawk coming, and is making it, I will tell the world, fair.

It is a big scandal all over town, and everybody is talking about what a dirty deal Chelsea gets, and advising him to do so-and-so. Everybody is saying that it only goes to show that times are changing, and that is true.

A few years ago nobody will think of being as dishonest as these guys are with Chelsea, if only for fear people will not speak to them anymore as they go down the street.

Nobody will think of doing anything out of the way to their friends in those days, but now it is hard to tell who is full of larceny and who is not, and it is very tough on a square guy like Chelsea McBride.

I tell him the best thing he can do is to lay back until he gets another live one, and then lead him right past these guys without giving them a tumble, for nothing will make them sorrier than to think there is a live one in town getting away from them.

Chelsea says that is a great idea all right, but the trouble is it may delay his revenge until he has whiskers down to here, because live ones are so few and far between in this town nowadays that when you get one you think it is Christmas.

Act Without Talk

(Daily Mail)

The Berlin correspondent of the Cologne Gazette states that Flight-Sergeant Alexander Boyd of the Royal Flying Corps, has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment by the German Government. His crime was that he wrote a message, which he was about to despatch by carrier pigeon, to his wife, saying: "Shot down at 642 picked up by the Hun." There is no military offence in this use of the word "Hun," and we challenge the Germans to point to any regulation which covers it. This imprisonment is an arbitrary act of spite, the more arbitrary as the Kaiser himself in 1900 made Germans believe the Hunns—as we all know—had died.

In similar conditions in the past the British Government has expostulated and done nothing. On this occasion we suggest that it should say nothing and act. Let its action take the direction of at once imprisoning two German officers for a similar period.

We have two prisoners to the German one. The country means business, and is determined that British prisoners shall be supported and protected with the whole of our strength.

7 Brothers on Each Side

With fourteen first cousins with the allies in the war, all enlisting in England, Arthur Davis, of the plasterers' union of Chicago, announces that he expects to join them ultimately in the trenches.

"My family record isn't unusual for England, however," he said. "I know a surveyor in Seattle whose family record is unique. He has seven brothers in the German army and seven in the French army, fighting each other. They lived in Alsace-Lorraine. The seven fighting for the Kaiser were sent to fight the Russians, because, like all other Alsatians, they refused to fight their own people in France."

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The Manicure Lady

By William F. Kirk

"Winter is winging along, George," said the Manicure Lady, as she drifted into the busy shop at 10 o'clock am.

"Winter is winging more than you," said the Head Barber, "but you just gotta get around, same old kid. The girls with vacant stares pass in here this morning hollering 'Gee, look at my nails whittled.' We gotta run this establishment kind of military and on the minute these days. I don't want to call you down or nothing but—"

"You just know you don't want to call me down!" declared the Manicure Lady. "We must be at war, George, but this shop ain't big enough here for you and me if a war starts here. Take that for one of them Gospel truths, George, and go easy with the time-clock patter where this little child is concerned. I've got six jobs waiting for me any time you feel restless about making a change in the manicure department."

"That's the trouble with young girls," said the Head Barber. "When a fellow is your best friend and asks you nice to make a bluff at regular hours you fly up like a young Zepelin and talk about other jobs. Can't you be here on time?"

"You know very well, George," said the Manicure Lady, "that I am pretty steady around here. I just heard this morning that I met Clara Otten of Milwaukee, and we hadn't saw each other for goodness know how long. She was telling me all about some letters she got from moving picture concerns, and it made me kind of wish I had stuck to my resolution to go into the movies. I believe I'll do it yet, George. It's long for the day when my wife won't be able to get an alarm clock. Regular hours may be all right for some folks, but as for me, I wasn't born to catch trains."

"I guess all of us was born to catch trains or do anything else to get the keep-alive," said the gloomy Head Barber. "I used to have them fancy notions when I was a kid, thinking that I wasn't born to do this or that, but long years in the league has took all that out of my bean, and now I just plug along faithful, kid, the way you should ought to do. We got a song up home that the Missus plays on the phonograph, and parts of it says:

"But you must have faith and you must have hope,
And you love and be loved, and so
If you work, if you wait you will
find the place."
Where the four leaved clovers grow."

"Gee, ain't that grand!" said the Manicure Lady. "How swell it must be to write them songs instead of fixing nails for folks! But that takes genius, George, and brother Weller is the only genius in our flock—and he ain't cleaning up none too fast."

"I won't say nothing more about your being late," said the Head Barber, "but I hope you will try to be on hand after this, kid, so we won't overlook no bets. Every customer we miss now is like missing three in time of peace, remember that?"

"I'll remember, George," promised the Manicure Lady. "You are right. In these here times everything ought to put their shoulders to the wheel. I dreamed last night that the war was over and I was engaged, but them dreams is phoney propositions any way I can figure them out, so I suppose I gotta keep on playing my part, as Nellie, the Beautiful Nellie."

"That's what we all gotta do, play our parts," said the Head Barber. "Seven regular shows and two matinees a week, and only one pay-day. Such is life."

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Satisfy Masses, Asserts For-
mer Railway Minister

New York, Dec. 20.—Conclusion of a separate peace between Germany and Russia would probably be followed by a peaceful invasion of Germany in the form of permeation of the doctrines of the extreme Socialists and Russian Bolsheviks, adherents of Trotsky and Lenin, and might result in revolution in Germany and the overthrow of the Kaiser, according to the opinion expressed yesterday by Alexander de Boubliloff, who was Minister of Ways and Communications in the Provisional Government after the fall of the Tsar.

Mr. de Boubliloff arrived in this country two days ago and is to make an inspection of the railway and trade centers in the United States, accompanied by Professor J. Lomonosoff, the Railroad Minister of Russia.

"As soon as a separate peace is concluded, millions of Russian soldiers will look for work," said Mr. de Boubliloff. "Because of the present disorganized condition of industries in Russia it will be difficult to find employment. Many thousands will go to Germany and there will inoculate with their ideas those open to extreme views. Germany will then be ripe for revolution, the object of which will be the overthrow of the reigning dynasty of the Kaiser."

This likelihood of an extension to Germany of Bolshevism, as expressed by Mr. de Boubliloff, agrees with the comment on the latest Teuton peace offer as viewed by an English authority, interviewed by Charles H. Grady, special correspondent of The New York Times. His statement, cabled from London and published in The Times yesterday, said: "Another comment was that Bolshevism was on the way westward and would first engulf Germany, and later sweep over France, England and America; but Germany would be the first victim and would thus be hoisted by her own petard."

There would arise many difficulties between Germany and Russia after the conclusion of a separate peace, if it was concluded, said Mr. de Boubliloff. These difficulties would center around trade and finance. He continued:

The danger will be that the Germans, recognizing their opportunities, will buy control in many Russian trade organizations, and perhaps even in the railroads privately owned. So the danger of Russia becoming economically dependent on Germany is a real one.

"As soon, however, as a separate peace is concluded against the honor of Russia," he went on, "the Bolsheviks will be overthrown because they will be unable to carry on their program of equal division of land and property. Lenin and Trotsky obtained power because their program appealed to the Russian masses. There is no direct evidence that they are German agents, though some Bolsheviks may be bought by Germany gold."

"Opinions on personalities are unimportant. Trotsky and Lenin did not make the politics of the Bolsheviks. They played on the instincts of the uneducated masses and attained prominence because they promised the common people what they desired. But the part played by the Bolsheviks is over-estimated in America. If a separate peace is concluded, the extreme Socialist program cannot prevail."

"Trade and commerce will be the first requisite of Russia when peace is concluded. The Bolsheviks with their extreme ideas will be unable to carry on the business of the country and they will give way to those who will."

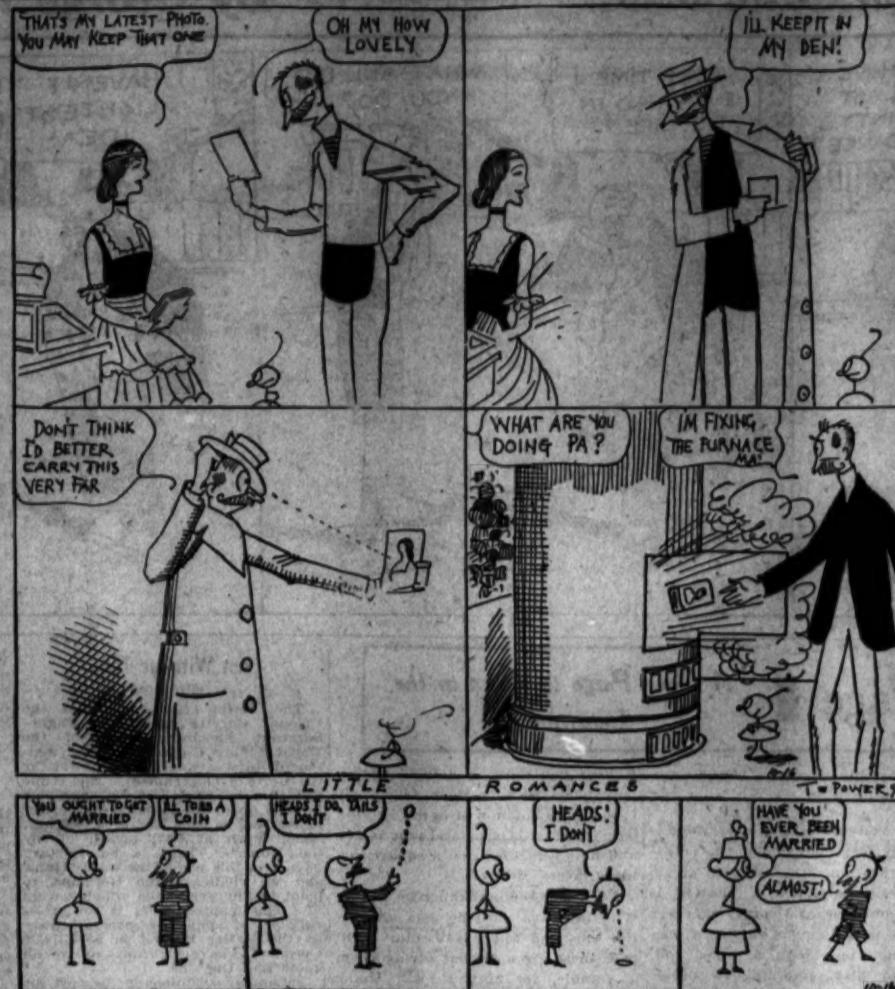
Regarding the restoration of a monarchy in Russia, Mr. de Boubliloff said that such a thing was out of the question.

Asked as to what message he brought to America, the former Minister said:

"Russia is too great a problem to be understood easily by another nation, but if there is any country where Russia can be understood it is America, whose people are fair and broadminded. America can be just as close to Russia as Russia is to herself. Germany is Russia's neighbor by land. America can be her neighbor by sea. America is the land that will best understand Russia now, now that Russia has taken her place among the democracies of the world of which America is the leader."

Mr. de Boubliloff was a member of the last Duma under the Tsar. He is President of the Alchinsk-Minuskinsk and Central Caucasian Railway and is the author of a plan for uniform railroad building which has been accepted by the present regime. He rejected two offers of posts under the Kerensky Government.

Joys and Gloom By Tom Powers



GERMANY OFFICIALLY TURNING TO POLYGAMY

Catholic Church Vigorously Opposing Movement; High Rate Of Illegitimacy

that she had a higher duty to the Fatherland than her duty to her husband and her marriage vows. Today the Fatherland needs soldiers; tomorrow she will need children," she cried. She was heard sympathetically, and acclaimed by the persons in court as a true patriot; and the case was adjourned in order to give her husband a chance to reconstitute their relations on an amicable basis."

By way of Kansas and vouchered for by William Allen White, who published it in his Emporia Gazette

(giving as his informant George W. Simmons of St. Louis), comes a story of definite orders found among the papers of captured German officers directing them to visit certain women, whose names and addresses were given, for the purpose of increasing the population. Many similar reports have appeared in the French papers—enough, if well authenticated, to indicate this as a not uncommon military practice.

As to "lateral marriages," a despatch from Rome some time ago

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alleged that pamphlets had been widely circulated by the military authorities urging upon German troops this variety of polygamy, which the message asserted, is "the only means for the formation of a new, powerful armed force and for the ennoblement of morality. In this married women were urged, "In the interests of the Fatherland," to secure the necessary permission from their husbands to contract lateral marriages, based upon personal inclination, with married men, who, in turn, must obtain their wives' consent. The grimly humorous aspect of this particular scheme was not overlooked by foreign critics, but there seems reason to believe it has met with approval by at least a portion of those most concerned—that is, the German women.

But to return to Germany, where the matter seems of concrete importance instead of a mere academic question, there is no lack of evidence that many German women are not disinclined to practise these theories. Here is an advertisement (said to be typical of many frequently appearing in German newspapers) from the Breslau Volkswacht. It reads:

"I am twenty-two, not bad looking. I have fourteen fowls at my farm, one pony, six pigs, four cows, two hams and some sausages now in process of curing; a blind mother who knows how to weave and spin, a small vineyard, twenty-five cherry trees, fourteen apple trees, ten plum trees, a quantity of homespun house linen, and three casks of good wine in my cellar. I have, besides, a piano and flute. Injured soldiers are invited to apply. No objection to separation after six months of trial."

This is not without "comic relief" in the presentation of a blind mother who knows how to weave as an asset; but its serious significance, of course, lies in the appeal to wounded soldiers and the "no objection to separation after trial."

Of deeper import is a story told

of the case of two "wohlgeboren" ladies, the younger of whom is said to have replied to an invitation from an American friend (before the entrance of the United States as a belligerent), who urged her to leave Germany and seek an asylum here, that it was quite impossible, since, as she wrote, "both my mother and I are officially pregnant—for the good of the Fatherland." In this case, it was asserted, the character of the women is such that their motives could only be regarded as patriotic, founded on a sincere belief as to what constitutes duty.



As the dark days arrive better illumination becomes a necessity, lamps in use have blackened, give less light and consume more current.

THEREFORE

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"OSRAM" — "G.E.C."

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OF ALL
TINNED MILKS TESTED"
says the Committee on
Infant and Invalid Diet of
the Medical Missionary
Association of China.

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RED HOUSE!!!

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FOR SALE

FINE SECOND-HAND PIANO

Wins immediate favor through its excellent quality
and distinctively larger size.

Westminster Tobacco Co., Ltd.

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American Captured By Germans Released



John Miller Larsen, a Chicago manufacturer, and his German captors, Mr. Larsen, while motoring through Denmark near the German frontier, accidentally drove into German territory. He was fired upon and arrested. Mr. Larsen was held four days at an internment camp at Flensburg before being released. As the Chicagoan speaks German fluently, he had many opportunities of conversing with the officers.

This photograph of Mr. Larsen and his German captors was made by a friend who accompanied him on the motor trip and was also placed under arrest.

**Japanese Press Comment
On Topics Of The Day**

**War Is Not Being Fought For Sake Of Humanity, Kokumin
Editor Says—Answers Ozaki's Charges Against Ministry**

Tokio, January 26.—The Kokumin in a lengthy editorial article comments on the arguments of Mr. Ozaki in his interpellation in the Diet and says that he only tried to catch the Terauchi Ministry in a trap. Whether the Terauchi Ministry was caught in it or not, the editor does not know. But at any rate, Mr. Ozaki "wrestled by himself." The editor then generalizes on the subject of many Japanese being misled by newspapers, addresses and messages of the Western people, without examining the merits of the statements carefully enough.

The present war, in a word, is a war fought between England and Germany for supremacy. Japan only joined in it in view of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. Should Japan fight for the sake of democracy, it will mean after all that Japan will be fighting against the national idea of solidarity. If the addresses or messages of President Wilson be interpreted in their logical extremity, the conclusion will be that America is fighting in order to force democracy upon other nations. But President Wilson later found out the awkwardness of such attitude in regard to Japan. So it is reported, the editor remarks, that he had it indirectly explained to the Japanese nation that America does not mean to force democracy upon Japan.

The editor points out a great mistake on the part of some of the Japanese to think that America and other western nations are fighting against Germany and her allies altogether in the interests of ideals or humanity. Had America declared war against Germany for those lofty ideals alone, why had she not done so in the summer of 1914? It is illogical that she should have waited for three years until 1917 to wage war.

At any rate, the declarations of war aims made by the western statesmen are only excuses. The Japanese statesmen should not accept them as genuine bonds. The Entente Powers profess that they are fighting for liberty and democracy. But what are they doing actually? They are

Austria, Another Russia

The Chuigai Shogyo discusses the political situation in Austria and says that it is worth a careful study in view of the effects which it will have upon the future war situation. Since the death of Emperor Franz Joseph political changes took place very often. Recently it was reported that Premier Zedler resigned and

Home Minister Count Zugenburg was commanded to succeed as the Premier.

While the conditions in Austria cannot be learnt definitely, it is evident, says the editor, that the people of that country are suffering considerably, the more as the war progresses. The voice calling for peace is becoming louder and louder. The people as their sufferings increased have risen in strikes of gigantic proportions, until it is reported that 1,200,000 persons have participated in the strikes, which finally turned out to be food riots.

Former Premier Zedler had conferences with the labor leaders and promised many things. But he found that those promises could not be carried out. That was why he was obliged to resign. But his resignation will not change the situation very much, the editor fears. Strikes will be started more and more. Food riots will become wilder. There is no way of knowing what might not take place in future. There is even a rumor that Austria might become a second Russia.

Welcomes Banking Co-operation

The Nichi-Nichi is informed that as result of the negotiations which Baron Megata and his economic mission had with the American officials and bankers an understanding has been arrived at between the Bank of Japan and the Federal Reserve Banks of America, with the object in view to assist each other in the matter of finance during the war and even after the war. Just what the nature of the understanding was, the editor cannot tell. But he surmises that it may be that the Bank of Japan will become the agent of the Federal Reserve Banks and the latter the agents of the former, such as was the case with the Bank of England and the Federal Reserve Banks, which made an agreement in December, 1915. Even if the agreement made between the Bank of Japan and the Federal Reserve Banks may not be as important as has been surmised by the Nichi-Nichi editor, the understanding which was reached, he assures us, will greatly facilitate the economic and financial relations between the two nations. In that sense we welcome the report.

The Hochi also comments on the news of the understanding which was arrived at between the Bank of Japan and the Federal Reserve Banks of America as result of the Megata mission's negotiations with the American authorities. He congratulates the event heartily in the interest of development of economic and financial relationship between Japan and America. Such approximation between Japan and America, the editor believes, will greatly help to remove various misunderstandings which had existed before, and to help promote the friendship between the two nations.

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German Militarists Vigorous In Suppressing Liberalism

New York, December 30.—Cabled reports telling of the arrest of many active members of the Independent Social Democratic Party, presumably because of their persistent campaign for an immediate peace and the establishment of a democratic regime in Germany, confirm the evidence found in German papers, reaching London, that despite the show of liberalism made in public speeches by representatives of the Kaiser's Government, the militarists have no intention of relinquishing their grip on the helm of the ship of state.

In an article treating of a recent secret session of the Reichstag, the Cologne Gazette, which sometimes speaks for the Government, said that Dr. von Kuhmann, the Foreign Minister, had definitely accepted the principle that the military authorities must play their full part and proceed:

The National Liberal spokesman, Herr Stresemann, was quite right in insisting, in accordance with the general feeling of the people, that it must not be forgotten that Germany is only able to discuss occupied territories at all because Hindenburg's brilliant strategy has put us in a position to make full political use of the present military situation. Consequently, Hindenburg's co-operation in the conclusion of peace, is for the German people a simple matter of course.

Sword and pen are working together to secure the prospects for the future which the present situation affords. Freed from the bonds of July 19 (the Reichstag "peace resolution") Count Hertling is pursuing a policy which will not restore a status quo in the east, while as regards the west it has been plainly stated that in the submarine war we bosses, and shall use to the full, the weapon which is mortally wounding England, and that we are not going to give carte blanche to the western sense.

If you feel a cold approaching a hot bath at bed-time and a dose of Pinkettes, the little gentle-a-nature laxatives, form the best preventive.

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powers to continue the war indefinitely without their having to feel fear, and Lloyd George are the real autocrats. Suddenly this military prohibition comes crashing into the well-mounted scenery. It is at least a blunder in stage management, which is quite tragic in its effect. Moreover, the man has another side. The German Government has recognised Russia's revolutionary Socialist Government, and is in negotiations with it. But at the same moment the right of public meeting of the Socialists of Germany is taken away by the military.

The reason given by the military authorities for the suppression of the meeting was the fear of disturbances by the Socialist minority.



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"Sword and pen are working together to secure the prospects for the future which the present situation affords. Freed from the bonds of July 19 ('the Reichstag peace resolution') Count Hertling is pursuing a policy which will not restore a status quo in the east, while as regards the west it has been plainly stated that in the submarine war we possess and shall use to the full, the weapon which is mortally wounding England, and that we are not going to give carte blanche to the western

powers to continue the war indefinitely without their having to feel in their own States the consequences of such a policy. Political peace at home; practical politics abroad. It seems to us that the policy that has led to this ought to be sure of the applause of all sensible people in Germany."

The suppression on December 3 of a Socialist meeting in Berlin at which Phillip Scheidemann, the leader of the pro-Government Socialists, was scheduled to speak, caused the Berlin Vorwärts to remark:

"The President of the United States has just issued a message in which he represents the German people as living in hopeless subjection to the dominating military caste. The German press strives in patriotic

seal to prove that Wilson, Clemenceau, and Lloyd George are the real autocrats. Suddenly this military prohibition comes crashing into the well-mounted scenery. It is at least a blunder in stage management, which is quite tragicomic in its effect. Moreover, the matter has another side. The German Government has recognized Russia's revolutionary Socialist Government, and is in negotiations with it. But at the same moment the right of public meeting of the Socialists of Germany is taken away by the military.

The reason given by the military authorities for the suppression of the meeting was the fear of disturbances by the Socialist minority.



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THEY SAW BIG THINGS IN ARMISTICE PLAN

**German Newspapers At Once
Began To Figure Results
Of Bolshevik Move**

EVEN VORWAERTS HOPEFUL And Major Morah Waxed Enthusiastic Over Possible Advantages

New York, December 20.—The possibilities that might arise from the elimination of Russia as a fighting member of the Entente have been a fruitful theme for discussion in the German press.

The Frankfurter Zeitung hold that it would afford a golden opportunity for the statesmen of the allied countries to put an end to the world war, and at the same time "save their faces." Referring to the peace moves of the Bolsheviks, it said:

"The step taken by the Russian Government will be of very great importance for the further course of the war and for the approach of peace—even in the event of the Bolshevik proposal, for this reason or that reason, not being realized. A restitution in integrum of Russia is impossible. The Entente must definitely strike Russia out of its calculations."

"It would really be the wisest course for the leaders of the Entente to seize this opportunity and to regard the elimination of Russia as a case of force majeure. It is easier for them to persuade themselves and their peoples that it is no dishonor for them to yield to this than if, deprived of any such cloak, they were to be faced by German forces alone. For us the fact that Russia's collapse is due to German force is evidence of the goodness of our cause, but for our enemies that consideration can be put in the background."

"The present moment is for the Entente a signal from Providence. Once more the Entente has the choice between an honorable compromise and continuation of the destruction. If it misses this moment Germany will put forth all her strength in order to bring the war to a victorious end. But in that case the responsibility for the consequences falls upon those who, in spite of all warnings, attempted with threats to compel faith and to make the impossible possible."

"The Russian Government desires a general peace, and Germany and her allies desire it also; in this respect it was not quite happy of the Imperial Chancellor to make so sharp a distinction at this moment between Russia and the other powers of the Entente, well justified though this in itself may be. But what will happen if England and France, as is probable according to their attitude hitherto, reject Trotsky's proposal? Will Russia then negotiate with the Central Powers alone? And, if that happens, will the governors of Russia possess sufficient sense of reality to arrive at a real peace?"

"Perhaps this offer is the first glimmer of dawn, which comes from the East. But it would be stupid to regard the prospects of its realization as facts."

Outlook Pleased Vorwaerts

Vorwaerts, in its issue of November 24, said:

"We must still reckon with the possibility that this time also everything will fall into the water, and that the Russian peace Government, to the misfortune of all Europe, will be upset by the counter-revolution. It is still most probable that the torch of war will go on burning in the west, even if it is extinguished in the east. So let us guard against premature hopes, which might be followed by all the deeper disappointment... If the German Government does its duty there will be nothing to fear, come what will, for the future of the German people."

In another editorial Vorwaerts remarked:

"The awakening of domestic antagonism in England is conditioned, as regards foreign affairs, by the obvious fact that, after the elimination of Russia, England and her allies must conduct the war with Germany without any prospect of success. Perhaps they can stand up militarily to Germany, and certainly they can do us harm and exhaust us economically. But just as certainly are they harming and exhausting themselves. Where is the English Mercantile Marine, which used to carry its flag over all the seas of the world? It is being decimated. Where is the low rate of English interest and the abundance of money, which were the strongest pillars of free trade and of England's position as the greatest market of the world? These are memories of glories that are past."

"The political outlook is not better. If Russia's efforts for a general peace are spurned by the Western Powers, and if the Eastern Empire is forced into agreement with Germany by herself, that means the fixing of Russian policy to the separate settlement of all territorial and economic questions from the Arctic to the Persian Gulf. Germany now has it in her power to facilitate the adoption by any Russian Government, whether it be Bolshevik or whether it be Octoberist, of the principle of speedy separate agreement. The Entente Ambassadors may indignantly shake from their feet the dust of Petrograd, and the fire-eating press of Paris and London may curse the Bolsheviks as a band of robbers, but all the anger and rage cannot diminish the fact that the agreement of Germany with Russia divides the greater part of Europe, and a very great part of Asia, without England, America, France, and



The Latest In Police Boat Camouflage

All New York City police boats are tame away, cause the boat to appear at night it is almost impossible to distinguish the outline of the craft which guards the waters and keeps its eye on docks and shipping.

It is being able to emerge from the modest part of the silent onlooker." Morah Saw Large Gains

Among the German military writers who rejoiced over the cessation of hostilities on the eastern front is Major Morah. In an article published on December 2 and translated for The London Daily Mail, Major Morah said:

"Enormous are the advantages which will accrue to Germany's entire military position from peace on the Russian front. We will experience their effect in the fields of tactics, strategy, economics (food) and morale. One has only to remember how Hindenburg in 1914 smashed the Russian invasion of East Prussia with the divisions thrown over from the West to the East. The greatest of German strategists, Clausewitz, said that in addition to incapacity for further resistance there are two things which supply a belligerent with the motive for peace. These things are the improbability of victory and the absence of costliness of success."

"Is Russia now really incapable of further resistance? In all probability we can answer this question absolutely in the affirmative, even if one cannot know exactly what is happening in detail behind the Russian front, though we hope our High Command is fully posted in this respect. The Russian push against Lemberg which we held up last summer and turned into a rout was the last paroxysm of Russia in the way of a war effort."

"But now Russia's army is in the throes of nerve-wrapping famine, a condition which has already rendered ineffective armies better organized and less politics-ridden. Everywhere there is the bitterest shortage of food, and the only sources of relief, England and America, are shut off for political reasons."

"That the spokesmen of big business interests have no intention of renouncing the idea of annexations of Russian territory, despite semi-official assertions to the contrary, is shown by their writings. In a recent issue of the Berliner Lokal-Anzeiger, Eugen Zimmerman commented:

"Germany and the Central Powers are simply not in a position to satisfy any fads which do not fit into their general dispositions. To do so would not be a real service to the other side, for the result would soon be new friction, and that must as far as possible be avoided. The prime necessities for the Central Powers are the strategic

demands which would make it possible to meet a later world conflict with smaller sacrifices than have been required in this war. That will also cool down the disposition to fresh conflicts. Now that Germany has shown that even with unfavorable strategic frontiers she was able to face victoriously this imminent war, the desire to attack a

better secured Germany will be diminished. And so a great service will be rendered to the whole Continent of Europe."

"Then, as summarized by The London Times, Herr Zimmerman contemplates the bringing together of German and Russian industries and the opening up of "land" for settle-

ment."

Full Unity Of Administration Only Aim In Taking Railroads

WOODROW WILSON

Following is the text of President Wilson's statement regarding the government seizure of railroads:

"I have exercised the powers over the transportation systems of the country which were granted me by the act of congress of August, 1916, because it has become imperatively necessary for me to do so. This is a war of resources no less than of men—perhaps even more than of men—and it is necessary for the complete mobilization of our resources that the transportation systems of the country should be organized and employed under a single authority and a simplified method of co-ordination which have not proved possible under private management and control."

"The public interest must first be served, and, in addition, the financial interests of the government and the financial interests of the railways must be substituted. The Government itself will therefore gain an immense increase of efficiency in the conduct of the war and of the innumerable activities upon which its successful conduct depends."

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"Investors in railway securities may rest assured that their rights and interests will be as scrupulously looked after by the government as they could be by the directors of the several railway systems."

"Immediately upon the reassembling of congress, I shall recommend that these definite guarantees be given:

"First, of course, that the railway properties will be maintained during the period of federal control in as good repair and as complete equipment as when taken over by the government, and

"Second, that the roads shall receive a net operating income equal in each case to the average net in-

ed from these circumstances and should not be required to suffer further."

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"The public interest must first be served, and,

Yaphank Bennie, In Doubly Hard Luck, Drops The Sex

By Fraser Hunt

Camp Upton, Sunday.
Friend Barney: Well this is Sunday morning and here I am close by the big barracks stove trying to keep warm on Uncle Sam's coals and wishing that I was back in New York and had never volunteered for this draft army and never had quit civilian life and went into military career.

After what happened last Friday night between me and Gertie and that rough neck Leather Neck of a Marine I have not cared what happened, and I would just as soon get to France and die right now for my country and make Gertie wish that she had never done what she did to me Friday as to have to wait for a couple of months more. Barney when a fellow gets into the army he gets desparate and things that somebody like you who have never been out around the world much think amounts to a lot you get to see don't amount to much after all and it's all just part of the game of life. Women is one of the things I am referring to.

There was once in my life when I would have been hit hard by the actions of Gertie and would have been pretty broken hearted by the thought of a woman like her taking up a no good guy like that Marine, but now I know better. And I am going to silently bare my grefs and not say nothing to nobody about it. That is what being a soldier teaches.

But there is one thing—never again will I place any confidence in women. I am through with the secks forever and all I have now is just memories of what once Gertie was to me. And the day will come Barney when she sees my name among the casualties of them who have died in the trenches and she will have a pang of regret that she treated me like she done. I will be matched then.

Never again will I let a woman cross my path. I am going to dedicate my life to my country. And just to think that Gertie was such a hard boiled egg that she would not even ever knit me a knit sleeveless sweater when for all she knew I might be freezing myself to death out here in Camp Upton with the mercury below zero and no coals. I am through with the secks. Your old pal, Bennie.

He Meets A Queen

Sunday Night.
Barney: I wrote you a letter this morning but I am going to write you tonight because there is something that I want to tell you.

Barney I have just took a queen to the R. R. station that has got all the women in the world looking like cheap imitations. She is a female bear cub. Barney when it comes to knocking you right off the Christmas tree and she certainly did tumble some hard for your little old pal, Bennie.

If you remember I wrote you a few days ago about one of my pals out here having a soldier that he was going to bring out here so that she could meet me, well this queen is her, and oh, boy, she is certainly a 28 carrot beauty. I was with her all afternoon and, Barney if I am any judge of women she thinks that when it comes to be a real soldier boy compared to me this General Pershing is nothing but a green rookey.

Of all the thousands and thousands of women that I have seen in my day Barney I have never yet saw a dame who was eligible to even start in the same beauty race with this little queen. Honest I think I must have been full of hope when I fell for Gertie because this Miss Josie has got her beat four ways from the Jack. I should worry about Gertie now Barney, I should worry.

And listen Barney this little queen who is going to really knit me a knit sleeveless sweater. It was kinda funny the way it happened.

O, it's awfully cold here, isn't it. she said.

Yes, I said, especially to the poor soldiers who haven't got sweaters.

O, she said, I thought all the soldier boys had sweaters.

Not by about fifteen thousand. I said. There's a lot of us soldiers that don't have one, I said. But you never hear any of us complain. We are soldiers, I said.

You mean you haven't got no sweater, she explained. Why that's perfectly awful, she said. I never heard of such a thing. I will knit you a sweater with my one little hands this very week, you brave soldier boy you. I will adopt you, she said, you shall be my night.

errand and I will knit you a sweater.

That was talking turkey with a fellow the first time she had ever seen him wasn't it Barney, and if I know anything about women it certainly meant that the queen just about tumbled all over herself when she first saw me in my uniform. And do you blame me now for not getting all het up about Gertie. She can knit the whole Marine Corps sweater if she wants to and I should care, I should. Ill have a sweater that will be made by a queen's own hands that really knows what a fellow has to sacrifice to be a soldier and go to war so that women may remain safe at home and knit and not be in no danger.

I certainly want you to meet the little queen one of these fine days Barney, and I don't mind telling you old pal that if you read anything in the papers about a military wedding about to be pulled off don't be surprised any old pal. I sure did hit that queen some hard.

Bennie.

Tell Gertie About It

Mondays Night.

Gertie: I am sending back inside a glove of yours that I guess that Leather Neck friend of yours must have dropped out of his pocket. It was found in the dance hall where you was having so much fun dancing with your Marine friend and the newspaper frieks when you was down here as my guest last week.

I hope someday soon you can meet a little friend of mine as I think you would like her fine. She is the finest looking woman I have ever saw and I have saw a lot of them, although until this time I never had much luck picking them out. If you ever see her you will wonder why I ever spent any time with any other girls.

Incidently she is knitting me a heavy wool sweater. Besides being the most beautiful and wonderful woman in the world she has the biggest heart and the second that she found out by chance that I did not have no sweater she immediately said she would make one. How different some women is. Good bye.

Bennie.

Surprise Coming for Broadway

Tuesday Night.

Dear Miss Josie: Well I hope you got back to the city on time Sunday night. I sure would have liked to have gone in with you so that you could have enjoyed the ride to the fullest extent. And I sure would have enjoyed it myself for that matter, but as you know being a soldier is being a soldier so duty made me stay right here and all I could do was to think over what a fine time we had together when you was down here.

Now, Miss Josie, I hope that I get a furlong next Saturday so that we can have one big time in the old town. I guess you have never been down Broadway on Saturday night with a soldier but I will tell you right now that the girls with soldiers is the ones who are knocking everybody else dead. And believe me you are certainly going to have a soldier with you Saturday night. And maybe you and I won't make some little pale walking down the old street. I can just see people turning around to watch us as we go by. It looks to me like you and I were made to be real pals, Miss Josie.

How is the sweater coming along? You certainly are the old peach to think of making one for me and I certainly am going to appreciate it to for that matter. It is women like you who are doing their bit to help the brave soldier boys who deserve a lot of credit I want to say right now. And I am going to show my appreciation by wearing it every day right up to the time we march into Berlin.

I sure would be glad to hear from you and to get the sweater. And I

am counting big on seeing you Saturday night.

Your admiring,
Soldier Bennie.

Fine Times in Camp

Wednesday Night.

Dear Mama: I guess you think I have neglected you but I have been so busy helping to train the new soldiers who just come down from that city that I haven't had a second to even think of letter writing.

Well Mama we are having pretty cold weather but we got the warmest kind of clothes that the government can buy and we are as warm as a bug in a furnace pipe. Old U. S. Sam is certainly generous with his coal and we have big stoves going like steam engines all the time. And then we do much outdoor drilling these coldest days but we are all in such fine physique condition that we could spend all day out doors in a storm and never bother any of us. But some of the officers want to practise on decuring so they keep us indoors and talk to us by the hour on all kinds of war subjects, just as if we didn't have sense enough to know anything about it ourselves.

And Me Just to show you how old U. S. Sam looks after his soldier boys I will tell you that we have all the sugar out here that we could eat if we didn't eat nothing else but sugar. You must not worry any at all about me because soldiers is being looked after like they was a bunch of grand opera stars.

I expect to get home Saturday and then I will tell you all about everything in the army.

Love to all. Your loving son,
Bennie.

Gertie Relents

Thursday Night.

Barney: Just got a letter from the little queen this afternoon and oh boy she certainly is their with a bang last week.

Love to all. Your loving son,
Bennie.

and that most any time the old wedding bells might do a little ringing for me on the side. I certainly will wear my knit sleeveless sweater jacket that the little queen is making for me into the city, because she has knitted that into my heart, into the tie that binds forever, and it will be like having on a suit of armor like the old nights used to wear when they went into war. And when I get to France if I get shot it will be with the little queen sweater on and she will know that I died thinking about her and with her sweater next to my heart. Barney she certainly is a female bear cat.

Women is funny things Barney and you never quite know it until you find the right one. Since I found the little queen Barney I have been thinking a lot about you and the widow and her four year old boy Barney. Of course only a few men can find such a wonderful girl as I have found because there are not many such women as she is in the hole wide world and then if I had not just been I and a soldier of course I would never have won her like it seems that I have done. When she said right away that first afternoon that she would knit a sweater right away for me I knew that she had fell and of course since I got her two letters and have her all updated up for Saturday night I know that nothing can ever come between us now.

But naturally you could hardly hope to be so fortunate, and if you really feel that you love the widow I suppose you might as well go ahead and marry the widow and her kid and get it over with. It won't make any difference to her whether you are a soldier or not because a man is a man to her and it don't make any difference whether she has on U. S. Sam's o.d. or wears just ordinary clothes like you.

To some women they would not have anything to do with a man who was afraid to be a soldier now but others like the widow would not care a part. So Barney you go ahead and do what you think is right and if you think you do not want to serve your country in this hour of danger you marry her and I am going to be great pain.

And then she said she was saving Saturday night for me, and all I want Barney is that Gertie and that Leather Neck that she is so wild about should see her and me walking down Broadway together. Oh boy, what a shock Gertie would get when she sees us because the low down on this is that I and the little queen will have more class than any team trotting down the old street in a week. And when Gertie goes home and gets a squint at herself in the mirror she will just about want to take gas for ever trying to kid herself into believing she was there at all with the looks.

Well, it seems now more and more if I was in it for the last time

I have just went and done. Well I go over a nine year old Boy Scouts. And I am going to send it to you so

and told him that I did not want four year old kid. And it was to go to the city after all that I made of thin wool and might do for some Fourth of July celebration but —well I can't write any more.

I certainly am through with women now Barney and am going to devote myself to the army. If I am going to do that sweater that that sister of that fellow I know down here that kept dogging me until I told her I I would wear a sweater as she made it.

I guess my sweater will be coming down here about tomorrow. I have told some of these fellows around this barracks who think they are some ornaments because they have got sweaters that I am getting one made that will be just like having the President's wife knit it herself.

I certainly have been boasting that sweater some. Why only this morning a newspaper bird from one of the papers that is distributing sweaters come around to our barracks and offered to get me a sweater, but I said No. I don't want any ordinary sweater. I have got the finest sweater coming that has ever been knit by the hand of woman, and I would not have one of your sweaters. Give it to some one who has not got some one to knit one for him, I said.

Well so long, Barney.

Tell It to Marines: Says Barney

Thursday Night.

Gertie: You can send the sweater to your Marine. I am going to have one knit by a little friend of mine that is dying to do it and I guess I would rather have her anyhow. Yours will be all right for the Marine Corps.

And then you might tell all that stuff of yours to the Marines to. I am to busy to bother with it.

I expect to be fine and warm after tomorrow, because then I am going to get my sweater down. Goodby,

Bennie.

Other Soldiers Jealous

Thursday Night.

Dear Miss Josie: Your letter saying that you was mailing me the sweater tonight just come to me and I have just time to write you a line and tell you that I shall always wear it and no matter what happens to me when I get to France I shall always remember that it was your own genteel hands that knit it and I shall never forget it.

I have told all the boys here about my sweater and they are jealous of me. I certainly will be proud to show it to them when it comes tomorrow and tell them all about the little queen that made it for me.

Will write you tomorrow about Saturday. Look for me sure. Your Soldier Boy Bennie.

Is The Information Of Your Firm

going with him to the Press Room?

The latest date for copy is

FEB. 8th

Firms, Associations, etc., listed free.

Send us your name and our representative will call or forms on application to

ROSENSTOCK'S DIRECTORY OF CHINA & MANILA

4 Canton Rd., Shanghai. Telephone 4778

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1918

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
Today							
River Ports, Japan, Canada, U.S. & Europe	Train & Str.	41.00	..	..	..	..	21.0
Venezuela	8.30	..	..	..	..	..	5.00
Chinawatso	11.00	..	..	..	..	..	31.00
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Wingsang	10.80	..	..	..	..	10.00
Port Said via Singapore	Ama maru	..	..	..	..	..	16.00
Peking and Tsinan (Every day)	Train	..	..	..	..	..	17.00
Tomorrow							
Europe via Siberia (Express)	Via Pukow	21.0	..	..	..	..	20.00
Hongkong & Canton	Via Pukow	..	11.00	..	..	..	17.00
Europe via Siberia	Suying	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Swatow	Fentzien	21.0	17.00	..	16.80	..	17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.0	..	..	..	..	21.00
Japan Ports	Omi maru	18.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Weihaiwei, Chinkow & Tsinan	Sakaki maru	19.0	..	..	..	..	17.00
Yantze, Amoy & Chinatow	Fungchow	7.80	..	..	..	..	7.00
Foodhow	Hainning	21.0	..	..	..	..	21.00
Japan & America via Nagasaki	Omi maru	..	..	..	..	..	20.00
Dalny, Manchuria & Europe	Sakaki maru	..	..	..	..	..	19.00
Tsinan (Daily except Sunday)	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Hsin Peking	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Ningpo	Awa maru	15.00	..	..	..	..	..
Tuesday, Feb. 5.	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Port Said via Singapore	Train & Str.	15.00	..	..	..	..	14.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Wednesday, Feb.							

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, February 2, 1918
Money and Bullion
Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate
@ 164—Tls. 26.15
@ 712—Max. \$125.17
Max. Dollars Market rate Tls. 71.975
Dragon Dollars: native bank rate
What Gold Bars: 9798 touch Tls. 265
Bar Silver 43jd.
Copper Cash per tael 1753
Sovereigns:
Buying rate @ 4/3d.—Tls. 4.70
exch. @ 72.2—Max. \$6.52
Peking Bar Tls. —
Native Interest ..... .02

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver 43jd.
Bank Rate of Discount 5%
Market rate of discount:
3 m.s. %
4 m.s. %
6 m.s. %
Exchange on Shanghai, 2d-2
Ex. Paris on London Fr. 27.55
Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. \$4.785
Consols 1 —

Exchange Opening Quotations

London T.T. 4/5
London Demand 4/5d.
India T.T. 291
Paris T.T. 589
Paris Demand 581
New York T.T. 1012
New York Demand 1012
Hongkong T.T. 69
Japan T.T. 51
Batavia T.T. 2292

Banks Buying Rates

London 4 m.s. Cots. 4/5d.
London 4 m.s. Dcys. 4/5d.
London 6 m.s. Cots. 4/5d.
London 6 m.s. Dcys. 4/5d.
Paris 4 m.s. 698
New York 4 m.s. 1054

Customs House Exchange Rates

For February
Hk. Tls. 4.21 @ 4/5d. £1
1 @ 581 = France 6.47
1 — Marks 6.47
0.88 @ 1012 Gold \$1
1 @ 51 Yen 2.18
1 @ 15 Rupees 3.56
1 @ 15 Roubles 3.56
1 @ 1.50 Mex. \$1.50

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL,
TIENTSIN.Cable Address
ASTOR

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms. Comfortable Bedrooms with Bath: Double, Single or En Suite.

First Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign Supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT

China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

We issue Policies in Sterling. Take advantage of the Exchange.

Telephone to us, Central 2601, or write to the Head Office,

10 Canton Road,
Shanghai.

"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL
Established 22 years,

193 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 40 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

British-America Assurance Co.

Telephone No. 98
The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Quotations.

We transact a General Banking & Foreign Exchange Business.

Share Market

Shanghai, February 2, 1918
Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,500,000

Reserve Fund £900,000

Holder £1,500,000

Head Office: 28 Bishopsgate, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.

Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.

Sir Cuthbertson, Secy.

Sir Alfred Dent, M.C.M.G.

W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.

The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.

W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.

Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:

The Bank of England.

The London City & Midland Bank Limited.

The London County and Westminster Bank Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar Iddio Puket

Bangkok Ipoh Rangoon

Batavia Karachi Saigon

Bombay Klang Seremban

Calcutta Kobe Singapore

Canton Nagasaki Tientain

Cebu Kuala-Lumpur Shanghai

Colombo Malacca Sourabaya

Delhi Manilla Taiping (F. M. S.)

Foochow Medan Tavoy (Lower Burma)

Hankow New York Taingtau

Kening Peiping Tientsin

Hongkong Penang Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 16th April, 1918)

Paid-up Capital £15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—

Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2m. £12,000,000

Silver £15,000,000

£22,500,000

£12,312,500.00

Reserve Fund £1,892,564.85

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:

Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Chairman.

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holypak, Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.

F. C. Butcher, Esq.

A. H. Compton, Esq.

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.

C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

E. V. D. Parr, Esq.

W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

Chief Manager.

Hongkong—N. J. STAN.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy Ipoh Peking

Bangkok Johore Penang

Batavia Kobe Rangoon

Bombay Kuala Lumpur Saigon

Calcutta London S. Francisco

Canton Lyons Shanghai

Colombo Malacca Singapore

Hankow Manila Sourabaya

Hongkong Nagasaki Tientain

Harbin New York Taingtau

Iollo Yokohama Tokio

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

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A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00

Reserves Frs. 48,000,000.00

Capital Contributed by Chinese Government 3,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,750,000

Head Office: Petromad, Paris Office: 3, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:

London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Lyon: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking

Business and Official Notices

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Notice is hereby given that the Register of Shares of the Corporation, at this Branch, will be closed from the 11th to the 23rd February, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares can be effected.

By order of the Court of Directors,

(Sgd.) A. Stephen,
Manager.

Shanghai, 1st February, 1918.

16711

THE SAVOY HOTEL

No. 21 Broadway, Corner Nanking Road, Shanghai, China.

THE HOME OF COMFORT.

CONVENIENTLY located in the heart of the settlement, near to everywhere. Large and airy rooms, comfortably furnished and complete in every respect, with bath connections.

Excellent service ever at hand. Excellent Cuisine, providing the best the market affords.

Reception rooms, private dining rooms, and Billiard Room for the use of Guests.

Reasonable rates by the day, or week, American or European Plan.

A Medium Priced Hotel, providing every convenience and comfort. Hotel attendant meets all incoming Steamers and Trains.

THE SAVOY HOTEL CO.

Proprietors.

Telephone 2510.

The Cathay Trust Limited (in liquidation)

NOTICE TO ORDINARY SHAREHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given that a third return of Tls. 0.50 per share, payable in debentures of The Tebong Rubber and Tapioca Estate Ltd., (in terms of the Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on 21st January, 1918), has been declared and will be payable at the offices of the Company on and after 1st February, 1918, against production of the Liquidators' Certificate for endorsement.

J. C. DYER, Liquidator.
F. N. MATTHEWS,
Shanghai, 26th January, 1918.

16647

The well-known baritone PROF. G. ZALSMAN

has arrived in Shanghai from his concert-tour, and is prepared to receive pupils for singing and voice production.

Those desirous to avail themselves of this excellent opportunity should apply to:

F. J. BLOM, C.E.
6 Avenue Edward VII.
Tel. 462.

16672

In The United States Consular Court For The District Of Shanghai, China

In re Estate of
Mrs. Bertha S. Scott
Deceased.

NOTICE
TO CREDITORS

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Mrs. Bertha S. Scott, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to V. E. Scott, Administrator of her estate, on or before July 26th, 1918; and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the said Administrator.

V. E. SCOTT,
Administrator,
No. 18 Whangpoo Road,
Shanghai, China, January 23, 1918.

16652

In The United States Consular Court For The District Of Shanghai, China

In re Estate of
Beverly Harrington Davis
Deceased.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Beverly Harrington Davis, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to R. H. Gregory, Administrator of his estate, on or before July 25, 1918; and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the said Administrator.

R. H. GREGORY,
Administrator,
22 Museum Road,
Shanghai, China.

16720

MASSAGE

EXPERT MASSEUSE, Swedish treatment (Petrograd graduate). Strengthening of muscles and nerves. Treatment of obesity, rheumatic complaints, general debility. Development of weak children a specialty. Phone: North 482. Mme. M. Naoumova, 15 Quinsins Gardens.

16660

Anthracite Coal

The greatest heat producing coal on the market:
Unscrubbed \$18.00 ton
Dust 12.00
Lump 23.00

Cash to accompany order.

Our clients state: "Burns beautifully in American stoves and throws out much more heat than any Anthracite Coal in China. Burns splendidly in the open grate."

P. HEATH & CO.,
5 Peking Road.

16648

ANTIMONY REGULUS (99% Pure)

ALWAYS IN STOCK

Apply, Hupeh Government Smelting Works, Wuchang. Tel. address "HUPEHMINE"

16664

Pre-Inventory Cheap Sale

LACE BAZAAR CO., LTD.

offers to the careful buyer an opportunity in Laces, Embroideries, etc. at absolutely unheard-of prices.

These goods won't last long at the figures quoted, so come early

LACE BAZAAR CO., LTD.

88 SZECHUEN ROAD

16655

Hill's Special Offer of Guaranteed Hosiery!

6 pairs Silk Stockings for 6 months!

We guarantee our "MONARCH" Art Silk Holeproof Stockings on the following conditions: We do not sell less than 6 pairs of one style, size or colour to a customer. They are to be changed 3 times each week. If any of these stockings wear through within 6 months from day of purchase we will replace each worn pair with a new pair, absolutely free of charge.

Price, \$1.46 per pair. Offer holds good until Feb. 15, 1918.

HILL'S LIQUIDATION SALE

119 Szechuen Road.

I. ZVYAGIN
Graduated with honors from the PETROGRAD CONSERVATOIRE OF MUSIC.

Lessons given for

Piano

Terms Moderate

apply to

MESSRS. MOUTRIE & Co.

16705

The Yangtszepo Cotton Mill, Ltd.

NOTICE

THE Third Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Managers on Saturday, February 9, 1918, at 11 a.m. to receive the Report and Accounts of the Company to December 31st, 1917.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 4th to 9th February, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHERON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

16712

Silberman's Drapery and Outfitting Stores

I have this day empowered my son, August Silberman, to sign my name in all matters affecting my above-named firm.

(Sgd.) I. SILBERMAN,
Proprietor.

Shanghai, Feb. 1st, 1918.

16720

Notice of Removal

CHINESE-AMERICAN COMPANY

have this day moved into their new offices

2A KIUKIANG ROAD
(first floor of the International Bank Building)

16689

HONMA HOSPITAL,

No. 8a Miller Road. Tel. North 2941.

Dr. T. YAMADA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Tokio and Fukuoka)
Internal Medicine.

Children's Diseases.

Dr. K. HONMA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases, Confinements, Surgery, Skin Diseases, Venereal Diseases.

WANTED, a young American, familiar with office work, competent to take charge, if necessary. Apply, with references, to Box 244, THE CHINA PRESS.

F.3.

ANTIMONY REGULUS (99% Pure)

ALWAYS IN STOCK

Apply, Hupeh Government Smelting Works, Wuchang. Tel. address "HUPEHMINE"

16664

THE CATHAY LACE CO.

19 Nanking Road, Shanghai

The Chief Manufacturers and Exporters of Hand-made Laces, Embroideries, Etc.

Big Stock

of FILET LACES

for WHOLESALE

TO LET

OFFICES

at

No. 45 Szechuen Road

Very reasonable charge

Apply 40 Szechuen Rd.

Savings Society Pays 25 Per Cent

A summary of the balance sheet of the International Savings Society, as presented at the annual general meeting on Thursday, is given below. A dividend of 25 per cent or Tls. 12.50 per share was declared. The statement follows:

After writing off flotation expenses \$1,947.73

After writing off 1/3 of furniture a/c 2,422.48

Donating French War Funds 500.00

In all \$4,880.21

Carry forward 1918 2,964.90

Leaving for distribution \$28,500.00

To be appropriated as follows:

Place to Legal Reserve \$1,316.20

Place to Extraordinary Re-

serve 5,264.80

Board of Directors 2,632.40

Founders' Shares 7,395.20

Shareholders 11,388.40

\$28,500.00

Dividend declared 25% = Tls. 12.50

per share.

The Board of Directors are: Messrs. R. Fano, Chairman; J. Beudin, H. Madier, M. Speciman.

The censors are Messrs. C. Buy and Fong Seng-bing. Seth, Mancell and Co. are the auditors.

Chamber's returns of stocks of cotton yarn, as English spinnings are given as 58,920 piculs and local spinnings as only 5,944 piculs. Our own private records give the stock of the former at 60 piculs which probably fairly represents the actual state of this nearly defunct trade, so that we shall take the above 58,920 piculs into our figures as local yarn, bringing this item up to 64,864 piculs.

Piece Goods.—The British Chamber of Commerce has now issued its return of stocks of piece goods on December 31, and if we eliminate the figures representing Japanese cloths of which it appears to be difficult to keep accurate statistics, the totals do not differ very materially from those of our estimates, especially in the important staple cloths. Some of the differences may be attributed to the fact that several firms failed to send in their returns to June 30, but have apparently done so now.

In most of the important cloths there is a considerable increase in the stocks as compared with the figures of six months and a year ago, due to the steady accumulation of shipments throughout the latter half of 1917, and the considerably slower rate of offtake during that period. The total stocks are not heavy and it may safely be assumed that arrivals will fall off steadily during the coming months so that the statistical position may be regarded as quite healthy, especially as the bulk of the goods now here were bought at considerably lower rates than they would cost to replace today.

There is an obvious mistake in the

figures of the British Chamber of Commerce.

Chamber's returns of stocks of cotton

yarn, as English spinnings are given as 58,920 piculs and local spinnings as only 5,944 piculs. Our own private records give the stock of the former at 60 piculs which probably fairly represents the actual state of this nearly defunct trade, so that we shall take the above 58,920 piculs into our figures as local yarn, bringing this item up to 64,864 piculs.

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There is an obvious mistake in the

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agent
Feb 3		San Francisco	Venezuela	Amer.	P. M. S. S. Co.
- 10		Tacoma and Seattle	Mensis maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
- 12		San Francisco	Shiyo maru	Jap.	Alexander
- 17		Seattle etc.	Sowa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Feb 4	8.00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Omi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
- 7	8.00	Kobe & Osaka	Toku maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
- 10		Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Sakami maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
- 12		Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Kameko maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
- 14		Kobe & Osaka	Yamato maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
- 15		Kobe	Kamo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
- 16		Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Ohikaze maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
- 20		Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Hakata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Feb 5		Port Said	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
		London etc.	Inaba maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
		Liverpool etc.	Kawachi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Feb 5	8.00	D.L. Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Wing sang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
5	8.00	Swatow	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
5	8.00	Hongkong	Hain Peking	Br.	B. & S.
5	8.00	Hongkong	Hain Ningpo	Chi. C. M. S. N. Co.	
5	8.00	Hongkong & Canton	Suyang	Br.	B. & S.
5	8.00	Swatow	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
5	8.00	Hongkong	Takao via Chou & Keeling	Chi. C. M. S. N. Co.	
7		Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Kohoku maru	Jap.	M. R.
7		Hongkong via Manila	Sinkians	Br.	B. & S.
7		D.L. Swatow & Hongkong	Ecuador	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
7		D.L. Honshu & Canton	Shantien	Br.	B. & S.
16	noon	Manila & Hongkong	Sunnins	Br.	B. & S.
22		Hongkong	Pushimi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
			Mexico maru	Jap.	O. S. K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Feb 4	8.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Chin.	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
5	7.00	Dalny	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
5	8.00	Tsingtao	Tencho maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
5	8.00	Tsingtao and Dalny	Shoushu maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
9		Tsingtao & Dalny	Bakushin maru	Jap.	S. M. R.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Feb 3	8.00	M.N. Hainan etc.	Kiangwan	Chi. C. M. S. N. Co.	
4	M.N.	do	Kiangwan	Chi. C. M. S. N. Co.	
4	M.N.	do	Luenhs	Br.	J. M. & Co.
5	M.N.	do	Tafoe maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
5	M.N.	do	Salvo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
5	M.N.	do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
5	M.N.	do	Luensi	Br.	B. & S.
5	M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
5	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi. C. M. S. N. Co.	
5	M.N.	do	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
5	M.N.	do	Sulyang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
7	M.N.	do	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
7	M.N.	do	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
8	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
8	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
9	M.N.	do	Tachimaru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agent	Arr.
Feb 2	Ningpo	Taishan	2012	Chi. C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW	
2	Hankow	Kiangwan	2025	Chi. C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW	
2	Foochow	Hsioming	1428	Chi. C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW	
2	Hongkong	Suyang	28.0	Br. B. & S.	CNW	
2	Japan	Omi maru	3222	Jap.	N. Y. K.	N.Y.K.W.
2	Chinwangtiao	Tungchow	1968	Br. B. & S.	CNW	
2	Hankow	Taching	994	Chi. C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW	
2	Hankow	Kiangyn	1900	Chi. C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW	
2	Hongkong	Poyang	1898	Br. B. & S.	CNW	
2	Hongkong	Venezuela	5026	Amer.	P. M. S. S. Co.	CNW

Departures

Date	To	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agent	Arr.
Feb 2	Chinwangtiao	Protens	1678	Br.	K. M. A.	
2	Foochow	Haean	1859	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	
2	Japan	Yamashiro maru	2326	Jap.	N. Y. K.	
2	Hankow	Chungking	1911	Br.	B. & S.	
2	Atlantis	Atlantis	6146	Fr.	Cie M. M.	
2	Kienkong	Kienkong	149	Chi. Wallen & Co.		
2	Taishan	Taishan	8019	Chi. C. M. S. N. Co.		

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS	The Str. Kiangwan, Capt. C. B. Conley, will leave on Sunday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.
HANKOW and PORTS	The Str. Kiangwan, Capt. S. Hosokawa, will be despatched from Foochow on Monday, Feb. 4, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nissin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5, The Bund Tel. No. 3256.
HANKOW and PORTS	The Str. Kiangwan, Capt. S. Hosokawa, will be despatched from Foochow on Monday, Feb. 4, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nissin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5, The Bund Tel. No. 3256.
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HANKOW and PORTS	The Str. Kiangwan, Capt. C. B. Conley, will leave on Tuesday, February 5, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.
HANKOW and PORTS	The Str. Kiangwan, Capt. S. Hosokawa, will be despatched from Foochow on Tuesday, February 5, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.
HANKOW and PORTS	The Str. Kiangwan, Capt. S. Hosokawa, will be despatched from Foochow on Tuesday, February 5, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.
HANKOW and PORTS	The Str. Kiangwan, Capt. S. Hosokawa, will be despatched from Foochow on Tuesday, February 5, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply

SHIPPING N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via ports.

(For Liverpool)

Tons

KAWACHI MARU ... 12,500
INABA MARU ... 12,500

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkow, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and S'p'l. Wash.

SUWA MARU ... 21,000 Capt. T. Sekine, Feb. 17

FUSHIMI MARU ... 21,000 Capt. T. Irisawa, Mar. 17

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE

OMI MARU ... 7,000 Capt. M. Machida, Feb. 5

TAKEKAWA MARU ... 4,500 Capt. Y. Yoshida, Feb. 10

KASUGA MARU ... 7,000 Capt. K. Itsuno, Feb. 12

CHIKUGO MARU ... 5,000 Capt. Y. Yui, Feb. 18

HAKUAI MARU ... 5,000 Capt. K. Takano, Feb. 20

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji)

YEIKO MARU ... 4,000 Capt. S. Nagaya, Feb. 7

YAWATA MARU ... 7,000 Capt. K. Yasuhara, Feb. 14

FOR JAPAN

KAMO MARU ... 16,000 Capt. R. Shimizu, Feb. 15

KOBE TO SEATTLE

ATSUJI MARU ... 16,000 Capt. I. Inadzu, Feb. 24

FOR HONGKONG

KASHIMA MARU ... 19,000

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

FUSHIMI MARU ... 21,000

SUWA MARU ... 21,000

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

AKI MARU ... 12,500 Feb. 20

TANGO MARU ... 14,000 Mar. 26

NIKKO MARU ... 10,000 April 17

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yulen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yulen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

'Published by order of the Administration'

1000 — Midnight,

1330 — 130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice									
Mail	Mail	Lux.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luz.	Mail	Mail		
B. s.	B. s.	L. s.			B. s.	B. s.	B. s.		
101	5.	3.		Tientsin-Pukow Line	4.	6.			
					B. s.				
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1705	1612			
725	1110	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1615	1606			
745	1200	—	78	dep. Tsiangchow dep.	1631	1547			
113	1500	—	148	dep. Tschewa dep.	1332	1221			
1457	1746	—	—	arr. Tsiangfu dep.	1048	932			
1801	2021	—	—	—	804	640			
7.	—	220	—	—	—	—			
800	2031	—	—	dep. Tsiangfu arr.	756	1512			
1038	2231	—	266	dep. Tsiangfu arr.	601	1546			
1200	038	—	318	dep. Yenchiowfu arr.	349	1311			
1215	048	—	318	dep. Yenchiowfu arr.	338	1258			
1554	318	—	377	dep. Luchang dep.	129	1023			
1816	456	—	—	arr. Huchowfu dep.	2336	816			
9.	1	—	420	—	—	—			
699	457	—	—	dep. Huchowfu arr.	2329	207			
1155	833	—	—	arr. Pengpu arr.	1982	1448			
1206	840	—	523	dep. Pengpu arr.	1946	1432			
1647	1182	—	600	dep. Pukow arr.	1648	928			
1842	1300	—	631	arr. Pukow dep.	1582	728			
Express	Express			Shanghai-Nanking Line	Express	Express			
16.	10.				1.	15.			
B. s.	B. s.				B. s.	B. s.			
2000	1420	—	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	1419	600			
2000	2120	—	193	dep. Nanking arr.	1415	600			
1008	1455	2220	—	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	758	2300			
Yenchiow-Tsinlingchow Branch Line	Lincheng-Tsouching Branch Line								
1008 1340 21304. Yenchiow s. 610 1220 2000	580 1110 1800 Lincheng s. 810 1410 2100								
1008 1455 22204. Yenchiow s. 522 1125 1858	682 1218 1908 Lincheng s. 708 1320 1980								

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST".

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

3 — train has sleep. accom. 1st & 2nd clas. 5 — train has only 1st class sleep. accom.

Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsianfu, Huchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Large Display Advertisements intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday.

Over-Seas Club Tobacco Fund

Following is a list of collections made by Mr. R. S. Dougal in Hankow and Shanghai for the Over-Seas Club Tobacco Fund, the subscriptions being gratefully acknowledged by the Club:

1st List

L. T. Tetley, Shanghai ... 10.00
D. M. ... 5.00
O. H. Blackburne, Friend ... 1.00
H. Hansen, A. Mother, F. Krell, R. C. F. ... 5.00
J. Macfarlane, H. S. Kom, M. F. Pon, James Law ... 5.00

2nd List

H. W. Robjorn, Hankow ... 10.00
A. Jessiman, A. A. Johnson, S. McButter, C. D. M. Gregson, A. H. Arnitter, A. Prager, D. M., ... 1.00
A. Runx, J. Schrub, A. Mollison, R. G. Parano, ... 1.00

S. T. Irisawa, ... 1.00
John M. Kelly, ... 1.00
A. J. Ountie, Shanghai ... 1.00
A. Prager, ... 1.00
D. M., ... 1.00
A. Runx, J. Schrub, A. Mollison, R. G. Parano, ... 1.00

S. T. Irisawa, ... 1.00
John M. Kelly, ... 1.00
A. J. Ountie, Shanghai ... 1.00
A. Prager, ... 1.00
D. M., ... 1.00
A. Runx, J. Schrub, A. Mollison, R. G. Parano, ... 1.00

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John M. Kelly, ... 1.00
A. J. Ountie, Shanghai ... 1.00
A. Prager, ... 1.00
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A. Prager, ... 1.00
D. M., ... 1.00
A. Runx, J. Schrub, A. Mollison, R. G. Parano, ... 1.00

S. T. Irisawa, ... 1.00
John M. Kelly, ...

Business and Official Notices

Shanghai Women's Christian Temperance Union

PUBLIC MEETING
Commercialized Vice:
A Resume and Discussion
on
Thursday, February 7th
at 5.30 p.m.
in
UNION CHURCH HALL

LIFE

WHAT DOES IT MEAN
TO YOU?

ARE YOU so planning your work, your life, your future, as to make the most of your time and prepare for opportunity?

They say "Time is Money," IS YOURS? You can make it so. Remember the richest man in the world and the busiest man in the world have but 24 HOURS A DAY: so here you!

An hour a day devoted to systematic study will work wonders: Can you afford to neglect the opportunity?

If you are going to make an investment in self-training and devote your spare-time to study, it will certainly pay you to GET THE BEST. So adopt the A.R.C. plan and YOUR SUCCESS IS ASSURED.

Mark X before the course selected and mail YOUR coupon TODAY.

American School of Correspondence,
34 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

CUT HERE

Opportunity Coupon.

American School of Correspondence,
Dept. 9, 34 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

Without any obligation on my part send me your bulletin and advise me how I can qualify for the position marked "X."

Engineering: BUSINESS :
Cable Structural Accountancy & Business Admin.
Electrical Practical Bookkeeping &
Mechanical Accounting
Auto-Electric Shortland, Typewriting &
Mechanical Bookkeeping
Automobile INSURANCE :
Automobile Fire Protection & Insurance
Architectures Fire Protection
Contracting and Building COLLEGE PREPARATORY
Structural Drawing ENGINEERING PREP-
Architectural Design TORY
Building and Estimating MACHINE DRAWING AND
LAW AUTOMOBILE OPERATION
Complaint Law REPAIRS
Business Law SHOP PRACTICE
Real Estate Law PLUMBING
Real Estate Law HEATING AND VENTILATING

Name
Address
Occupation

FRESH BUTTER

"Daisy" Brand

"Meadow" Brand

FRESH & PURE

May be obtained from
all Stores & pers.

Imported by

GEDDES & CO., LTD.

Tel. 346.

SHANGHAI-NANKING & SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAYS.

CHINA NEW YEAR HOLIDAY ARRANGEMENTS.

On Monday, the 11th February, 1918, China New Year day, the train service will be entirely suspended with the exception of the undermentioned trains:

S.N.R.—Two through express trains leaving Shanghai North and Nanking at 7.55 a.m. and 2.20 p.m. respectively. Both these trains will call at Kunshan.

Two night express trains leaving Shanghai North and Nanking both at 11.00 p.m.

S.H.N.R.—Two express trains leaving Shanghai North and Zah Kou at 2.50 and 2.10 p.m. respectively.

Kiangshoo Branch Line: Two local trains leaving Kon Zen Chiao and Hangchow at 2.00 and 7.15 p.m.

From Friday, the 8th, until Monday, the 18th of February, 1918, inclusive, Return Tickets at a fare and a half will be issued as follows:

S.N.R.—1st and 2nd class between Shanghai North, Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Tanyang, Chinkiang and Nanking, and vice versa.

S.H.N.R.—1st, 2nd and 3rd class between Shanghai North and Shanghai South, Sungkien, Kashi, Kashin, Yeh Zah, Chang An, Kon Zen Chiao and Hangchow. 1st, 2nd and 3rd class Through Return Tickets at a fare and a half will be issued from or to the above mentioned stations on either line.

By Order,

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

16735



I ask you a Question!
CAN you be successful in life, if you do not know your own character and capacities, and the heart and mind of those with whom you are connected? NO!

I'll tell you by HOROSCOPE, studied and written by myself. I am not a Fortune-Teller, but a well-known Telephonist, astrologist and Graphologist.

DR. JOHN,

Central Building, 18 Nanking Rd.,
Consultation hours: 11-12 and 5-7.
Telephone Central 2279.

COMPRADEORE

WANTED: Compradore for an import and export firm. Must furnish cash security for Taels 10,000. Apply to: "Merchants."

COFFEE

FOR SALE: South American Beans, much under competitive prices. Apply to

C. A. MARTINHO MARQUES & CO.,
1A Jinkee Road.

BILL SMITH

To obtain the maximum results in the daily routine of business, every man in the working force must be kept up to the highest point of efficiency.

Hunt's Ports and Sherries are without equal.

ASK BILL!

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Sole Agents

ZENG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Lee & Sons, Ed. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

METALS AND HARDWARE

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

We carry a full line of

CLUFF'S

"Blue Ribbon" Fruits
GRIFFITHS' STORES

Phone West 641 143 Bubbling Well Rd Phone West 800

SEND FOR OUR

PRICE LIST

EVERYTHING FOR THE OFFICE

Tel. 4778 THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO. Tel. 4778 4 Canton Road, Shanghai

4778

16724 F. 16.

THIS is the boat for which

you
have
been
looking



Its dimensions are 35' 0" x 7' 6" x 2' 6"

Speed 9 M.P.H.

The price
is only

TLS. 2,600

or nearest offer

Engines, twin Cylinder 7' x 9': the hull is teak: Forward cabin 2 berths, wth stove, filter, etc.: Main cabin 14' 0" long, 2 folding and 2 couch beds, lighted with gas, and fitted in sumptuous manner: Bridge deck 7' 6" x 7' 6": seats 6 to 8 people: Searchlight fitted to forward cabin: Engine controlled from bridge deck.

Boat is complete in every detail and may be seen on application to Box 256 The China Press.

16737

A. D. C.

178th Production

The Witness

FOR

The Defence

A Play in Four Acts

BY

A. E. W. Mason

Friday, 15th Feb., 1918

Saturday, 16th " 1918

AT 9 P.M.

Portion of the proceeds to be devoted to

"Sailors War Orphans' Fund"

Booking for the above two performances will open at Messrs. Moutrie & Co., Ltd., on Friday, 8th Feb., 1918.

By Order,

W. R. Armstrong

Business Manager

OLYMPIC THEATRE

Under the distinguished patronage
of

SIR EVERARD FRASER, K.C.M.G.

Exhibition of British official

WAR FILMS

IN AID OF WAR FUNDS.

The King's Visit to His Grand Fleet

The Battle of Arms

The Advance of the Tanks,
etc., etc., etc.

AND

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT

Thursday, 7th February, 1918,

at 9 p.m.

Seats \$2, \$2 and \$1.

MATINEE

Saturday, 9th Feb. 1918 at 3 p.m.

Adults Children

Circle \$3.00 \$1.00

Stalls (reserved) ... 2.00 0.50

" (unreserved) ... 1.00 0.25

Booking now open at MOUTRIE'S

16726

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

SITUATIONS WANTED

POSITION WANTED by married man, capable of taking charge of large material godown; has good knowledge of general office routine, card systems, etc. Outport no objection, A.I. references. Apply to Box 247, THE CHINA PRESS. 16726 F. 16.

RESPONSIBLE POSITION desired by American. Five recent and efficient years of office and correspondence work in U.S.A. Apply to Box 245, THE CHINA PRESS. 16726 F. 16.

COMPETENT LADY stenotypist desires' position from March 1st. Apply to Box 230, THE CHINA PRESS. 16726 F. 16.

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED: Furnished house, detached or semi-detached, with garden and garage. Apply to Box 254, THE CHINA PRESS. 16726 F. 16.

APARTMENTS WANTED

SCANDINAVIAN, speaking English and little Russian, desires board and lodging in Russian family. Apply to Box 248, THE CHINA PRESS. 16717 F. 16.

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

4-6 KIANGSE ROAD, large first floor godown to let, from March 1st. Tel. 200. Apply to THE CHINA PRESS or No. 10 Yangtzeppoo Road. 16728 F. 16.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translator work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nien-yun, c/o 1 Museum Road, or P.D. 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane. 16718 F. 16.

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE: Complete high-class furniture of a two roomed housekeeping flat, including new Bluthner piano. Reply immediately to Box 257, THE CHINA PRESS. 16728 F. 16.

FOR SALE: A Moutrie's piano in excellent good condition. Price reasonable. Owner leaving town. Apply to Box 255, THE CHINA PRESS. 16731 F. 16.

WANTED: "Hillier's Pocket Dictionary Peking Colloquial, 1910." New or second-hand copy. Reply, stating price, to Box 253, THE CHINA PRESS. 16732 F. 16.

EARLY-HATCHED chicks means prolific winter egg-layers. Best strain, single comb, white leghorns and barred Plymouth rocks, per sitting of 15 eggs, \$2.50 post-paid. Address: Hilly Nook Farm, Tinghai, Chekiang. 16650 F. 16.

Amusement Advertising
will be found on
Page 17

Six War Time Exercises for Women

By California's
"Perfect
Beauty"

The First Position in the Spine-Energizing Exercise—Flat on the Back, Arms Folded Across Chest and Body Relaxed.

A Novel System of Gymnastics That Will Help Make Every Woman Physically Fit to Do Her Bit

MISS MARGARET EDWARDS, who is famous from Coast to Coast as California's "perfect beauty," has issued a most remarkable message to the women of America, which she hopes will help her sex prepare itself for women's war-time burdens.

There are six physical exercises, Miss Edwards says, which, if taken with faithful regularity, will make almost any woman strong and vigorous, and fit her bodily to do her bit, whatever that bit may be. These same exercises, the beautiful and athletic California girl declares, will enable the woman of these war times to fulfill their obligations to future generations—the phy-

sical rehabilitation of a race upon which the debilitating experiences and the inevitable infirmities, which are part of the toll of such a world-wide war, will leave an indelible imprint unless the woman of to-day give the world almost perfect children.

Miss Edwards is only eighteen years old, but she is master of her subject—the cultivation of woman's physical beauty and the health of her body. Born at the edge of one of California's ocean beaches, she has lived almost wholly out of doors. Scientists have declared her the most perfectly formed and healthiest girl in the world. She is soon to appear at the Keith Theatres throughout the United States.

By MARGARET EDWARDS,
The "Perfect Girl of California."

I BELIEVE every woman these days should ask of herself, "Am I fit to do my part in the war? Am I a burden upon the society of my country, because I am weak, chronically ill or too frail to amount to anything, or am I physically vigorous, pulsing with energy, ready for whatever tasks may be set aside for me to do in keeping the nation keyed up to its full war-time efficiency?"

I think there are far too few women who can answer this self-imposed question in the affirmative. Too many women, when they take stock of themselves, will have to admit they are burdens upon the nation, instead of capable partners of the men. England already has given the world a notable example of what the women of a nation can do in helping out in the war. While the men are in the trenches, England's women are carrying the burdens of home preservation, making ready for the return of husbands and sons. American women have just as hard a task before them. They must make themselves physically fit.

I have learned, not only from my own experience, but from general observation, that scientific exercising is needed to keep alive, in the feminine body, that energy which has been lost, to a great extent, in the centuries of relaxation which civilized man has permitted his womankind. The human body was made to be alert and active. Women have forgotten this, and have given way to the indolent enjoyment of the luxuries and safeguards with which their admiring men folk have surrounded them. The tragedy of it is that they are communicating the ills which their indifference to nature's demand for constant activity has brought upon them, to each new generation in

an inevitably increasing degree. To every woman who knows that she is too frail for the burdens her country may ask her to bear as woman's part in the war, or who does not feel that the children she may give to the future generation will be, because of her own good health, physically perfect, I prescribe the following exercises, only six in number, but so arranged that they will give to the feminine body its full complement of vigor, beauty, health and strength.

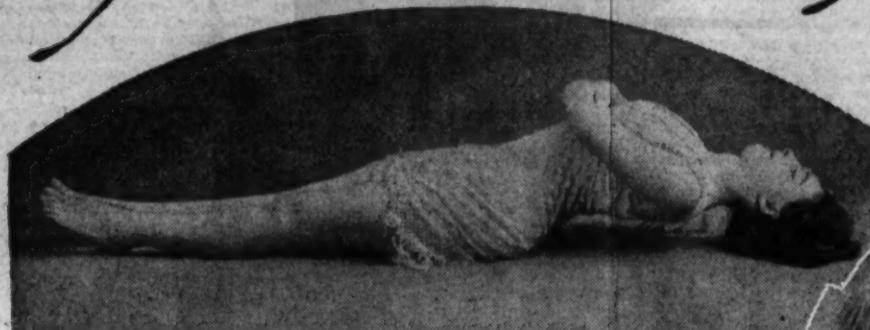
(1) To energize the spine, the seat of many chronic ills of women: First, lie flat on the back, with arms folded across the chest, and with body relaxed. Draw the back of the head toward the shoulders as far as possible, then push up with the head, raising the spine completely off the floor, keeping the body, from the hips down, thoroughly relaxed throughout the exercise.

(2) To make the muscles of the spine, back and legs flexible: Stand erect, feet comfortably apart, arms above head, thumbs interlocked. Now bend at the hip joints, swinging hands to the floor and back again to their position above the head so as to get momentum. Repeat this until the finger tips touch the floor. The body must not be strained, and the knees must be kept straight. After mastering this exercise, try placing the palms of the hands lightly on the floor each time they are brought down. All the tension should be in the legs, and not in the arms.

(3) To build up the body generally: Stand erect, with weight on the balls of the feet, with hands at sides. Step into right oblique, bringing hands above the head, with right knee bent and with body facing front.

(4) To build up the arms, chest and abdominal muscles: Stand erect, arms above head, and swing hands to

Another Variation for the Bending Exercise That Is so Beneficial in Making the Spine and Leg Muscles Flexible.



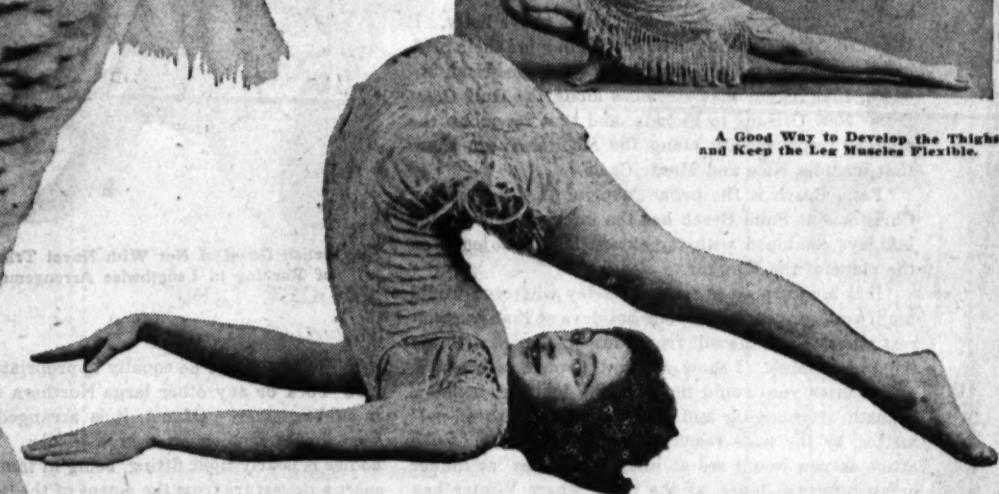
"Place the Palms of the Hands Lightly on the Floor."



An Exercise of Great Value for Building Up the Body.



A Good Way to Develop the Thighs and Keep the Leg Muscles Flexible.



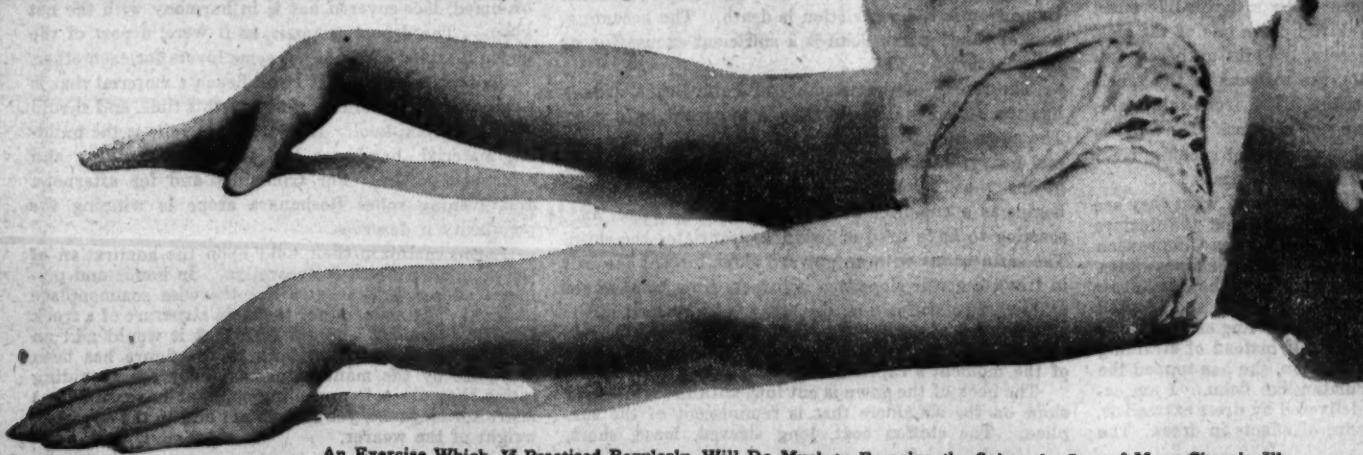
The Final Position in the Odd and at First Rather Difficult Exercise Which Is Recommended for the Chest, Arm and Neck.

the floor, at the same time throwing them backward alternately. When this exercise becomes tiring, touch the chest to the floor, place the hands firmly on the floor, and then raise the whole body, keeping the back straight by stiffening and relaxing the arms and legs. This exercise should be done only four times.

(5) To build up the chest, arms and neck: Lie flat on the back, with arms at the side. Bring the legs up at right angle with body. Then rise on the shoulders, with arms supporting the body, and slowly force the legs over head until the back of the toes touch the floor.

(6) To develop the thighs and keep the muscles on under side of legs flexible: Stand erect, with hands at sides; bring hands to shoulders, step to right as far as possible; transfer weight from left to right foot; bring body down as far as possible, until muscles on under part of the leg feel stretched. Keep abdominal muscles firm, but not tense.

The woman who will take these exercises each morning, devoting to them but half an hour, will be ready whenever the call comes, to bear her full share of woman's war-time burdens.



An Exercise Which, If Practised Regularly, Will Do Much to Energize the Spine, the Seat of Many Chronic Ills.

Palm Beach Dresses

Lady Duff-Gordon Describes the
Mid-Winter Fashions That
Set the Pace for Mid-
Summer's Styles



A Smart
Half and Half
Gown
Encountered
on the
Promenade

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and No. 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

By Lady Duff-Gordon
(*"LUCILE"*)

SOME there are who prefer a Summer Christmas and New Year.

They esteem magnolia blooms above holly. If they are so fortunate as to be able to indulge their preferences they may lie themselves to the American Riviera, that region that stretches along the Gulf Coast from New Orleans to Florida, and that resembles the slice of tropic beauty along the Mediterranean shore that includes Nice and Monte Carlo.

Palm Beach is the prime favorite of these resorts. Christmas at Palm Beach has the internal glow of the holidays combined with the externals of a sojourn on the plane of the Equator.

It is my purpose to tell you to-day what you would see if you were spending your holidays at that fragrant rest place, where the salt from the sea mingles with the scent of jasmine. I show you on this page such gowns and hats as you would meet on the long promenades beneath overhanging and embracing branches of palmettos, or the wide reaches of hotel verandas. Such attire as you would see at luncheon, at tea, at dinner or an informal dance, at the place where Winter has become Summer.

First, there is the costume that, if it were not so charming, might be termed utility apparel. I like the word utility. It is a broad word indicating general usefulness. A glance will convince you of the all-day, all-occasion utility of this robe and hat. The gown is smartly built of two contrasting colors and fabrics. Dark satin and pale organdie are its building materials. The skirt, of a straight piece of the satin, is gathered, scantily, with a two-inch heading, upon the straight upper half, made of the organdie, which is arranged upon a silk lining. The under sleeves are of lace. The upper sleeves, edged with narrow ribbon of the same shade as the skirt, are slashed and of three-quarter length. The broad collar, youthful in its effect, is trimmed with a double row of gathered lace. The flat girdle is of the dark satin. The drooping brim of the hat and its full crown lend further illusion of Summer Christmas and New Year.

The second gown, appropriate to Palm Beach in



A Girlish Gown of Net With Novel Trimming of Ruching in Lengthwise Arrangement

mid-Winter, would be equally appropriate in New York or any other large Northern city in mid-Summer. Of net, it is arranged in semi-simple fashion on a high girdle. The bodice is nearly tight fitting, being in that respect a departure from the gowns of the present. The wide, flat collar, finished with a full, narrow ruffle of the net, is ornamented by a flower-like effect of the net in front. The skirt I deem one of the most attractive for girlish wearers. While gathered full upon the wide, high girdle, the softness of the fabric causes the skirt to seem scant. The front-side seams are defined by an interlacing of ribbons. The skirt is adorned by eighteen-inch-length rows of ruching, made of the net and arranged in lengthwise lines.

This is the third of these examples of what they are wearing at Palm Beach. It is clear that the demure wearer has been influenced by the Chinese impression upon American dress. There is a hint of Chinese lines. There is an effect of a Chinese coat. The head-dress might have been borrowed from a Brahmin and adapted to the type of the wearer. But persisting as she should in adapting the fashion to herself instead of straining herself to meet the ends of fashion, she has topped the gown and cloak with a Puritan-like fichu. I am acquainted with the lectures delivered by dress extremists, warnings against the mixture of effects in dress. The



A Costume Rendered More Elegant by the Short Satin Bordered Chiffon Coat. (*"Lucile"* Model)

principle is sound. But art in dress must be flexible. Expansion is life, restriction is death. The becomingness of this Puritan fichu is a sufficient excuse for its introduction.

The fourth of the assembly of Palm Beach dresses has the added stateliness that is imparted by a coat. The gown is composed of crepe de chine in light colors and heavy, dark satin. It is one of the half and half gowns that are undisputedly popular. The gown begins as a one-piece robe in the crepe de chine, and, seeming to have tired of itself, appropriates the satin. The satin is cut with an upward slope toward the belt in front, a gentle slope that subtracts from what might otherwise be stiffness or formality. The broad girdle is fashioned of a double fold of the satin, and is fastened in front by a huge, double metal bow that is one of the moment's caprices.

The neck of the gown is cut low, with the width and slope on the shoulders that is reminiscent of the surplice. The chiffon coat, long sleeved, loose, short,

meeting the upper part of the skirt and trimmed with broad bands of the satin, is a welcome addition.

The hats indicate the choice of smart women for Summer in Winter head attire. That worn by the tallest figure on the page has a large but low crown, nearly hidden by the rolling and graduated brim. The arrangement of the broad velvet ribbons drooping from the brim is novel. It has the charm of studied carelessness, the triumph of artifice. The silk turban on the Oriental-garbed figure is fitting. The broad-brimmed, lace-covered hat is in harmony with the net gown. The drooping hat is, as it were, a part of the gown, destined for it, as are some lovers for each other.

Fabrics one sees at Palm Beach a material that is popular in all American climes at this time, and should be. It is khaki-kool. Indestructible voile is the building material, handsome and useful, of morning and afternoon gowns. For trimmings and for afternoon and evening robes Roshanara crepe is winning the popularity it deserves.

Satin maintains their hold upon the admiration of the populace. Satin is decorative. In bands and piping it adds a brilliancy to an otherwise commonplace garment. As material for the main structure of a frock it is in demand. The old fear that it would add an appearance of too great bulk to the figure has been overcome by the manufacturers. They are providing satins that are soft and clinging, that have sufficient lustre for elegance, yet that do not add to the apparent weight of the wearer.

Spring Flavor In Winter Styles :- Quaint, Old Fashioned Clothes Coming Into Vogue

New York, December 30.—As far as clothes are concerned, the South is the key just now. A few forlorn Winter things still remain to grace the shelves, but interest centers without a doubt in fresh creations destined to make their appearance on the shores of some Southern resort in the near future. Already the stream of society has begun to flow southward and women are demanding costumes that will not be burdensome under the Summer sun.

Palm Beach, which attracts a goodly proportion of fashionable New Yorkers, has its shops themselves imported from New York and all ready to supply the needs of women there, but the New York shops are also all equipped to supply a Southern wardrobe at a moment's notice, and many are the novelties which they are prepared to spread before the gaze of the interested buyer.

In our zeal to be war helpers we have gone back to civil war days, with a passion for quaintness and old-fashioned atmosphere in all our clothes. And now, in line with this decided tendency, there appear the prettiest printed volles, with all-over calico patterns—one little flower laid closely against another little flower so that not a vestige of the original white ground remains to show its face. A clever Fifth Avenue dressmaker has taken these prints, revived from an earlier day, and has made them up into the most fascinating sets of dress, hat and parasol that one could ever wish to see.

One of them is printed in shades of red, blue and a golden yellow. The skirt is simply gathered at the waist and falls down over a China silk underskirt edged at the bottom with a band of China blue linen which shows for only a brief space and is fairly tight around the ankles. The overskirt is scalloped and corded around each scallop with the same blue linen which is used on the underskirt. Now, the waist part is the most effectively simple of all—just a square for the front and a square for the back, each being corded and bound in blue all about the edge and the two being caught together at the shoulders. From an underblouse the kimono sleeves fall full and perfectly straight, having for a finish blue linen cuffs to repeat the band on the underskirt. A soft fold of the dress material makes a crushed girdle.

The parasol is carried out exactly along the same lines as the frock. It is covered with the printed voile and around its outer edge are laid bias folds of the print with cords of blue between them. The hat, too, of mushroom shape—decidedly mushroom, making it impossible for a ray of sun to penetrate to the face—is made of one bias fold after another, with a soft and floppy crown made on exactly the same

principle. Both the hat brim and the parasol are lined with the blue linen.

Another of these cotton voile creations is more severe in its lines and contour. It is designed for an altogether different type of person, but is quite as ravishing in its own way. The material is checked in the tiniest of squares in colors, black, blue, and white. The slightly full skirt hangs straight with two three-inch tufts running around at intervals above the hem. The bodice is lightly fitted and the plainly set-in sleeves end in tight bands at the wrists. Then comes a white organdy frock, folded high about the neck and edged far out on the edge with a quilling made of blue and white grosgrain ribbon. The turned back and flaring cuffs are trimmed in the same manner. When it comes to the hat that is done with a straight, stiff brim carrying out the plan of trim severity. Its high crown has a quilling of white organdy around the very tip no wider than a quarter of an inch and touches of little blue and black shiny buttons. There is a parasol, too, made to complete the triangle, and that is done with tufts and folds to match the rest of the get-up.

There is every chance for variety in this idea of using all-over printed volles for garden party frocks and hats. But perhaps the pleasantest idea of all is worked out by this same dressmaker in a print that combines the delicate colors of dove gray and wistaria. The skirt of the frock is made over an entirely new model that is circular, and still gathered slightly at the waistline, giving an extremely graceful sweep to the lines of the skirt. There is no hem at all, but the lower edge is picoted, and there is a drop skirt underneath, made of thin silk and edged with a plain band of lace that shows here and there as the circular folds of the skirt wind in and out. The waist has one of those little shirred net yokes that hug close to the throat at a rounded line, and is fastened to the dress with a tiny bit of a band of mauve organdy. The sleeves open on the outer edge all the way from shoulder to cuff, being bound on either side with the mauve organdy, and tucked together at intervals, allowing the arm to show through as it moves. Then the cuffs are tightly shirred of net, just as is the yoke. The hat in this combination has a drooping, suddenly turned-down brim, covered with the print and lined with the mauve organdy, while around the soft and floppy crown is a crushed ribbon effect made of the printed voile used over again, and lined with mauve tied in a careless bow with pointed, rabbit's ear ends. And the sunshade is built over the lines established by the gown.

Beginning with this week, the shops will be showing all of the new

cottons for next Summer, and for the forerunner in the way of hot-weather clothes this is a valuable hint.

For Palm Beach there are being shown some few French models that are made of materials to lead the way away from woolens. There is a most beautiful one of putty-colored heavy Rajah silk in the skirt and chic little belt with suspenders. Designed to be worn with this is a loose hanging half-length coat of black velvetine lined with Georgette crepe of the identical putty shade and provided with a pleated ruffle at the same color at the throat where the coat opens.

This brings to mind the fact that while velvetine coats have been good style for sport and semi-sporting wear throughout the Winter, they will certainly continue to hold their own in the Southern season. A black velvetine coat loosely belted at the waistline is worn with a rather tightly fitting white serge skirt and has a surprise collar of white organdy folded along with its reverse. These coats are seen, too, with plaid and striped skirts which are more often than not kilts.

All white serge and pongee suits stand the ravages of the strong sunlight better than do any of their tinted sisters, so that there are many dozens of styles made of these two materials. Mostly the coats are fingertip length with peploons only slightly full and the skirts are made with little or no fullness—just with room enough to make walking a possibility. To go with these suits—and suits promise to be more than ordinarily popular—are made little fitted turbans all of the same material stitched and with but little trimming. A whole white outfit is undeniably smart, though it

must be done with the greatest care and thought.

All white wool jersey will hold its place to the end of time it seems, for every season there comes stepping smartly forward a new and fascinating set of jersey gowns and suits. One of the very newest is made with a rolling collar that encircles the throat and sets off the head much in the manner of a morning glory. Then the collar is loose hanging half-length coat of black velvetine lined with Georgette crepe of the identical putty shade and provided with a pleated ruffle at the same color at the throat where the coat opens.

Sweaters, as well as can be seen from the new ones that have so far made their appearance, will be of plain colors and void of extra collars and cuffs. Their colors are their chief claim to newness and freshness and one wonders, in this hue and cry of lack of dyes, where they ever found those brilliant and beautiful colors. The sweaters have borrowed from the soldier styles inasmuch as they slip over the head, and have purled waistlines, though here they depart from their soldier models and add a slightly flaring peploons knitted plain. They have sleeves, usually, so that they can be worn without a coat and fulfill their due measure of decorative color.

Dance dresses for the South—the few that have already been seen—are chiefly of many layers of filmy net. Buttercup and a sky blue green are two of the newest shades.

The quilted hat has fallen into line. It looks like just a piece off your grandmother's silk quilt. Sometimes the quilts are stitched in squares, and sometimes they are done in diamonds and again they are stitched in swirling curves. You will see a quilted dress hat of orchid shade in the faintest tint. The

crown will be high and stiff, the brim shaped into a poke bonnet militarily and flares a bit on either side of the front, and since this must be stiff it softens itself by row after row of milliner's folds, made extremely narrow and of the same Georgette. A turban of this sort in delft blue was irresistible.

A garden hat of chiffon is shirred and shirred and shirred again, the whole hat being covered with one row of shirring after another, and only a quarter of an inch after the other. The hat is cornicolor, shaped bewitchingly into a wide poke, and right on the very peak of its crown sits a jaunty little bow of black velvet ribbon.

A sport hat was made soft and

lined of its own material and color. The brim turns up squarely and militarily and flares a bit on either side of the front, and since this must be stiff it softens itself by row after row of milliner's folds, made extremely narrow and of the same Georgette. A turban of this sort in delft blue was irresistible.

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(Continued on Page 8)

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Automobiles

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1918

NO CONTROL FOR AUTO RACES IN U. S. THIS YEAR

A. A. A. Contest Board To Be Closed—Few If Any Races While War Lasts

With the closing down of all control of automobile racing January 1 by the Contest Board of the American Automobile Association and with the closing of the offices of the Contest Board, America's sport becomes a free body without actual control. What this will mean in the end is a question. It may mean the organization of another body in an effort to place racing on a firm footing with the few left to enter it during war times or it may result in the Government making automobile racing illegal until the termination of the war. The American Automobile Association having come to the assistance of the Government at this trying time, the Government might well support the controlling organization of motorizing by making impossible the theft of control during the war period by illegalizing motor car competition of every sort.

The avowed object of the A. A. A. was to place at the disposal of the Government the 1,500 clever drivers and mechanics now concerned in racing. The Government needs these men for the drivers of official cars of every character and for mechanical work, and would therefore be acting within its right should it draft every one of them.

Charles W. Johnson of Uniontown, Pennsylvania, who has a successful speedway there, has of late been a disturbing element in racing control and not very long ago proposed a break away from the A. A. A. There is the opportunity that he will now come forward with another proposition to the drivers, who will be forced to accept provided they care to go on and race. The speedway promoters, who worked with the A. A. A. Contest Board at the New York meeting to stop all racing during the war, will hardly side with Mr. Johnson should he attempt any action,

and without speedways there can be no racing. One speedway, that at Uniontown, or two, with the Des Moines speedway, which has never been a success, will not make for profitable racing for the drivers. It is probable that the men of the speedway racing world will decide to support the Government loyally as so many have already done, and so retire gracefully from the sport and take up active Government work in the driving of despatch cars or in airplane or truck work.

It Also Makes Good Goat Fodder

A clever roadside repair was made recently by a motorist who got a bad blowout and had no tire to change to and no patches. He scouted around and found in a nearby field an old tin can. Making a fire, he melted off top and bottom, as well as the solder strip on the side of the can. Laying out flat, he beat in the edges so they were smooth. Then he folded the tin inside the casing, so as to make a blowout patch of it. The repair held for several hundred miles, until he thought himself of getting the shoe repaired.

U.S. Tire Touches 38,000 Mile Mark

Here is a tire performance that is arousing deep interest in California. The Kent Brothers, who operate a motor stage between San Pedro and Redondo, Cal., have their car equipped with United States Royal Cord tires. When one of these tires had run 28,411 miles and was brought in to be retreaded, the local press sat up and took an intense interest in this "wonder" tire and on November 3, when a total of 38,249 miles was attained, crowds were waiting at each end of the stage route to jot down the mileage.

'Petromortis' Again Claiming Its Victims

Nat Willis, The Comedian Poisoned By Gas From Exhaust

The death of Nat Willis, the comedian, is a striking example of the operation of what has been called "petromortis." It is a fatality caused by carbon monoxide gas from the automobile engine exhaust filling a small unventilated garage, as it did in Mr. Willis's case, with a deadly poison.

Carbon monoxide gas, it is explained by William H. Stewart, Jr., in a letter to The New York Tribune, is tasteless and colorless. The odor is so slight that no one but the sophisticated are warned by the smell. The gas is the result of incomplete combustion and all engines exhaust more or less of these fumes.

"In a small unventilated room, with engine running, it takes but a little while to fill the room with poisonous exhaust gases," says Mr. Stewart. In a cold room the danger is greater in that the fumes accumulate more quickly and hang to the floor. Any one working about or under the car would quickly be affected.

The symptoms are hardly noticeable to one working. The eyes may smart and one may feel groggy, but while working in a cramped position such as is necessary under a machine, one may not always properly judge cause and effect.

In larger garages there is plenty of ventilation caused by the constant opening and closing of the doors. In the small garage, such as the average owner employs in the rear of his home, extreme caution should be used to insure proper ventilation. There should be a window open at the top and one open at the bottom to permit circulation. In addition, one should also arrange for the exhaust fumes to be carried out of the building. This may easily be accomplished by connecting the exhaust line from the motor to the outside by means of a flexible metallic hose.

It will be recalled that a year or so ago there was such a succession of "petromortis" cases that insurance companies sent out bulletins of warning to automobileists on its causes and prevention.

Use Of Autos On Farms Shows A Big Increase

Nearly One-half Of Country's Automobiles In Rural Districts; Most In Western States

One of the noteworthy features in the present year's history of automobile progress is the increasing demand for motor vehicles from the farming sections of the country. It is interesting to note that there are two to three times as many motor cars in proportion to population in Iowa, Nebraska, and other agricultural States in the Middle West as in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and other industrial States in the East.

Farmers are estimated to own nearly half the automobiles in the United States and are the largest buyers at the present time. The largest increase in registrations during the first half of 1917 was in agricultural States, being as follows: Arkansas, 64 per cent.; Louisiana, 61; Iowa, 41; Oklahoma, 37; New Mexico, 36, and Oregon, 35. In the manufacturing States the increases were: New York, 24 per cent.; Connecticut, 13; Rhode Island, 21; Delaware, 30; Illinois, 13, and Michigan, 18.

The farmer uses his car as a utility vehicle almost entirely," said President Charles Clifton of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, in discussing this phase of the industry. "The automobile makes it possible for the farmer to keep in close touch with his neighbors and with the outside world. He and his family can attend church, social gatherings, entertainments, political meetings, lectures on improved agricultural methods, good roads meetings, &c., in the evenings and on Sundays, and return home at a reasonable hour. The younger children can be driven to and from the graded schools that are replacing the old one-room district schools, and regularity of attendance is greatly increased.

"Each horse requires five acres of land for its support. By using the car, the farmer can devote five acres of land to raising wheat, potatoes, or other staples or for raising beef or mutton. A motor truck takes the place of at least one team, and on a large farm requiring a great deal of hauling it will do the work of five or six horses.

"No element of our population is so dependent on individual transportation as the farmer. Usually he is several miles from the nearest railroad station. With a motor truck he can haul larger loads than with a team of horses, and can make several trips to market in a day for every one with a team. The horses can be kept on the farm for use in the fields, for hauling wood from the wood lot, and for various other work. With a motor truck, it is entirely practicable to haul a load of farm produce to cities forty to fifty miles away and return home the same day. This is highly important in view of the critical freight congestion on the railroads and the need of relieving them of short-haul work.

"The superior speed of the motor truck enables the farmer to take advantage of dry weather, when the roads are in good condition, to do the bulk of his hauling. It also permits him to get the immediate benefit of market conditions when prices are high.

"The farm tractor for plowing, harrowing, and cultivating affords the farmer the most advanced means of greatly increasing his production without hiring more men or using more horses. The automobile and motor truck furnish a means of independent transportation that is essential to the farmer under present conditions.

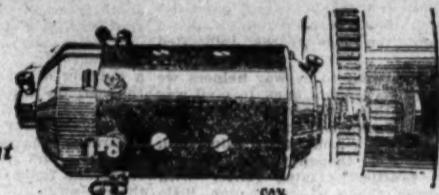
"On the American farmer rests the responsibility of feeding the allied armies in Europe and also the population of the United States, and to a large extent that of the allied countries. At the same time the farmer is confronted with a shortage of labor, high wages, and greatly increased cost of keeping horses. These conditions make it necessary for him to increase his own efficiency and that of his men and his land."

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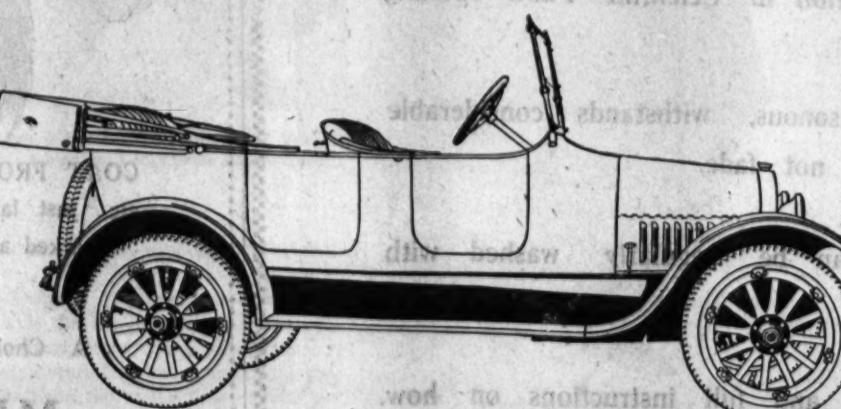
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Auto Men Are Sanguine Of The Trade Future

**Drastic Curtailment Held Impossible In America Because
Of Motor Needs of World**

Motor vehicles must continue to be manufactured by American makers, as this country is the only one to which the rest of the world can go for its motor cars, and any forced cessation in the normal activity of the industry would be a severe blow to the successful termination of the war.

That, in the main, embodies the sum total of the discussion on the effects of the war on the passenger car business at the monthly meeting of the Metropolitan Section of the Society of Automotive Engineers at the Automobile Club of America. Besides the members, there was a large representation of men prominent in the local trade, for the subject was of vital interest to them all. The entire meeting was characterized by a spirit of optimism. It was stated time and again that this is no time for pessimism, as pessimism will never win the war or anything else.

"The first thought of the motorist as well as of every other business man is to win the war," said Alfred Reeves, general manager of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce.

The motorists are doing their share to win the war, he outlined, by offering their plants for Government use, and nearly 40 per cent of the big motor car factories in the country are now engaged in making various munitions of war. This fact in itself will lead to a natural curtailment in the production of motor vehicles. It is a logical condition of the danger of any radical curtailment through Government action.

The war has intensified as never before the all-around utility of the motor vehicle. This phase of the industry has been particularly seen, it was pointed out, in the service of the motor truck and the many uses to which the truck type of car has been put. It was confidently predicted that hundreds of motor trucks would be used within a short time for short-haul transportation, thereby relieving railroad congestion for distances within one hundred miles or so. The motor car has come to be practically synonymous with transportation, and fully 80 per cent of the cars are bought for that purpose, as distinguished from the purely pleasure or recreative side of transportation.

A paper by A. Ludlow Clayden discussed, among other things, the fact that the war would ultimately bring about new methods in the design of American cars. He felt that a

large number of American cars were too heavy in proportion to the work required to be done, thereby entailing a heavy maintenance expense. As a contrast he cited the fact that the majority of European automobile manufacturers had given particular attention to the problem of bringing horse power and weight into a harmonious relations as possible, aiming to give reasonable service at a low maintenance cost.

This phase of the situation, he felt, would be impressed upon American makers in the near future, and the question which will soon be asked, he pertinently said, will be, not "What will it do on high?" but "What will it do on a gallon of gasoline?" He said that the high-gear question, perhaps from the public's frame of mind, had been exaggerated in some respects, at the expense of other essentials.

The business of selling motor cars is undergoing a readjustment to the new conditions due to the war. While some dealers have experienced a decided shrinkage in sales, others report that their buyers are practically as numerous as ever. On the whole the trade conditions have not suffered materially, and several local agencies reported a very satisfactory holiday season.

There is a general recognition that new methods of doing business must be worked out to keep the business. Pleas for useless economy and unnecessary curtailment, especially if by such means a person's ability to perform efficient service which is vitally needed is affected, are an injury, it was said.

Among those taking part in the discussion were David Becroft, E. S. Hare, William L. Colt, and Ray Sherman.

Canada Is Buying 100,000 Cars This Year

After three years of war it is estimated that Canada this year is buying 100,000 new motor cars, almost five times as many as in 1914 and an increase of 55 per cent over the normal increase for 1913 and 1914. With a population slightly more than 7,500,000 Canada has more than 150,000 cars now, which means one motor car for every fifty persons. Ontario leads with about 25,000 cars, or one every thirty-five persons.

Helpful Hints For Motorists

Stopping Plug Leaks

There still are a great many engines without detachable cylinder heads and these use valve plugs. These plugs often leak. This leaking may be stopped by spreading ordinary paste stove blacking over the threads. Do not use too much. This may be used at any hot joint in place of white or red lead and is much better because it does not make removal of the part an hour's job.

Removing Overhead Valves

In some overhead valve engines valve grinding is made a harder task than it should be, because when the valves are removed the owner dismantles the rocker arm assembly. In most engines this is not necessary because the rocker arm can be disconnected from the vertical rod, pushed on one side and the valve removed. In engines using cages this is particularly easy though most owners go to the trouble of dismantling the rocker arm assembly. To push the rocker arm aside use a flat wrench with a pair of pliers at one jaw to twist with.

Water In The Crankcase

This is the time of the year when water condensation in the crankcase is a serious matter. The more cylinders the engine has the worse the situation. Water, a product of combustion, makes its way past the piston rings into the crankcase where it interferes with lubrication. In the warmer weather the water in the form of steam may blow out of the breather, but when the crankcase is fanned by a cold breeze, the steam condenses into water which contaminates the oil. The remedy of course lies in draining the oil about every four weeks and filtering it. In some eight and twelve-cylinder engines more than a pint of water may be removed under certain conditions.

Steering Knuckle Trouble

The front wheel spindles upon which the wheels are mounted turn on the king bolt or pin. There are bronze pin bushings to take the wear, but due to the lack of lubrication the bolt often "freezes" in the bushings and then the bolt turns around, causing wear where there is no renewable bushing. In a case of this kind the king bolt should be removed by first removing the castellated nut at the bottom. After cleaning the bolt and the part it fits into oil well and replace. Tighten the nut well.

Making Brake Adjustments

In taking up on the brakes do not

and spread a little cup grease over the parts to prevent corrosion.

Oil Spark And Throttle Levers

Do not neglect to squirt a little around the spark and throttle connections. A little of this oil will run down the post and prevent the lever rods from freezing and thus moving at the same time.

When Pedal Scratches

When the car bucks at low speeds the trouble is likely to be caused by excessive play between the driving pinion and ring gear in the rear axle or between the two high-speed gears in the transmission. Lift the front floor boards and try turning the propeller shaft by hand to notice the extent of the play. Very

often too much play may cause breaking of the gear teeth when the clutch is not engaged gently.

When A Jack Is Needed

In the absence of a lifting jack for use in changing a tire, the wheel requiring the change can be driven upon the curb or a small rock, resting there until the front axle is blocked up. When on the curb the wheel will have to be turned in order to remove the tire.

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is built up high in the
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**Right-angled against
skid in any direction, this
massive good measure tread
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of construction is the real source of Scripps-Booth popularity. It is like a lean, light-footed thoroughbred, with sinews of steel and muscles of whip cord. It is built to do heroic things and does them. Beneath the surface-beauty of the car are hidden homely qualities which spring from an honest purpose. It has road-steadiness without weight, strength without bulk. Its mechanism is in perfect balance. Its performance is consistent, responsive and enduring even under abuse. Add to the economy of the cheap light car, extraordinary riding ease. Subtract from the costly heavy car its clumsiness and expense. The net result is Scripps-Booth luxury.

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WAR ECONOMY HYSTERIA IS DECRIED BY BANKER

Packard Motor President Points
To Interview As Expression
Of Right Business Doctrine

Urging to fullest extent the maintenance of "business along normal lines," James J. Phelan, Boston banker, decries the hysteria of war economy. President Macanney of the Packard Motor Car Company directs the attention of his agents to it as an excellent expression of the right business doctrine to be preached at this time and "a help to straightening the public attitude of mind on business in wartime."

He says the only way for America to carry her financial burden is to keep her industries at top speed of productivity.

"We are embarked on a campaign to raise \$2,000,000,000 by the sale of thrift and war saving stamps," he says. "I believe in this heartily, but I do not believe that 'thrift' should be so urgent as to adversely affect business and thus imperil the prospects of future big loan campaigns when the government counts on business to provide \$10,000,000,000, or \$20,000,000,000."

"If we are to raise these loans we must have prosperous business. The president last June remarked that only was this no time to allow any slowing up of business—but that it was time when every sensible process of stimulation should be used."

"I heartily agree with Secretary McAdoo when he recently said that the nation had borne the financial burdens of the war well because of healthy business conditions. An corollary is that, if we are to continue to bear those burdens well, we must preserve and not impair those healthy business conditions."

"There must be no waste—there must be conservation of food and fuel. There is a danger the public may carry economy to a point where it will cripple business. And if anything could better give aid and comfort to the enemy than a business depression and panic, I do not know what it is."

"England, France and Germany have been waging war for more than three years. Germany has raised over 14 per cent of her money by taxes, 28 per cent by loans; France 16 per cent by taxes and 34 per cent by loans; England has raised 26 per cent by taxes and 74 per cent by loans. But we, in our eight months of war, have raised 37 per cent by taxes and only 63 per cent by loans. Those taxes fall chiefly on industry and the wealth produced by industry. If industry fails, they fail too."

How War May Affect The Auto

How the war may again affect the automobile in an entirely new way is told in the following:

"All the English gasolines are much better from a carbureting standpoint than anything now sold in large quantities in America. One frequently hears American engineers boasting of following the latest European engine practice without realizing that the gasoline now sold in Europe is something like that used from 1900 to 1907 in this country." Thus W. P. Deppe, a well-known engineer talking to the New York branch of the Society of Automotive Engineers.

"Sooner or later the absolute necessity of producing more gasoline for American consumption will compel oil refiners to use here most of the gasoline and naphthas, now exported, to 'sweeten' the low-grade fuels. All the world must be satisfied in due time if it gets a supply of fuel as good as the average in America."

Mr. Deppe makes this prediction, as a logical follow-up of his preceding remarks:

"This means that European engine design must follow American design in future, rather than that American design will be based upon European practice, as in the past."

Cork Goes Into Motors As Well As Bottles

Cork, which most persons think of as a material merely for keeping bottles air-tight and liquid-tight, is a much-used thing in motor car construction.

In addition to gasket material, cork is used in motor cars for carburetor floats, gauge and tank floats, various washers, inserts, body liners, pulley rim covers, clutch facing, and as one of the chief ingredients of linoleum that is found on foot boards and running boards.

Spring Flavor In Winter Styles

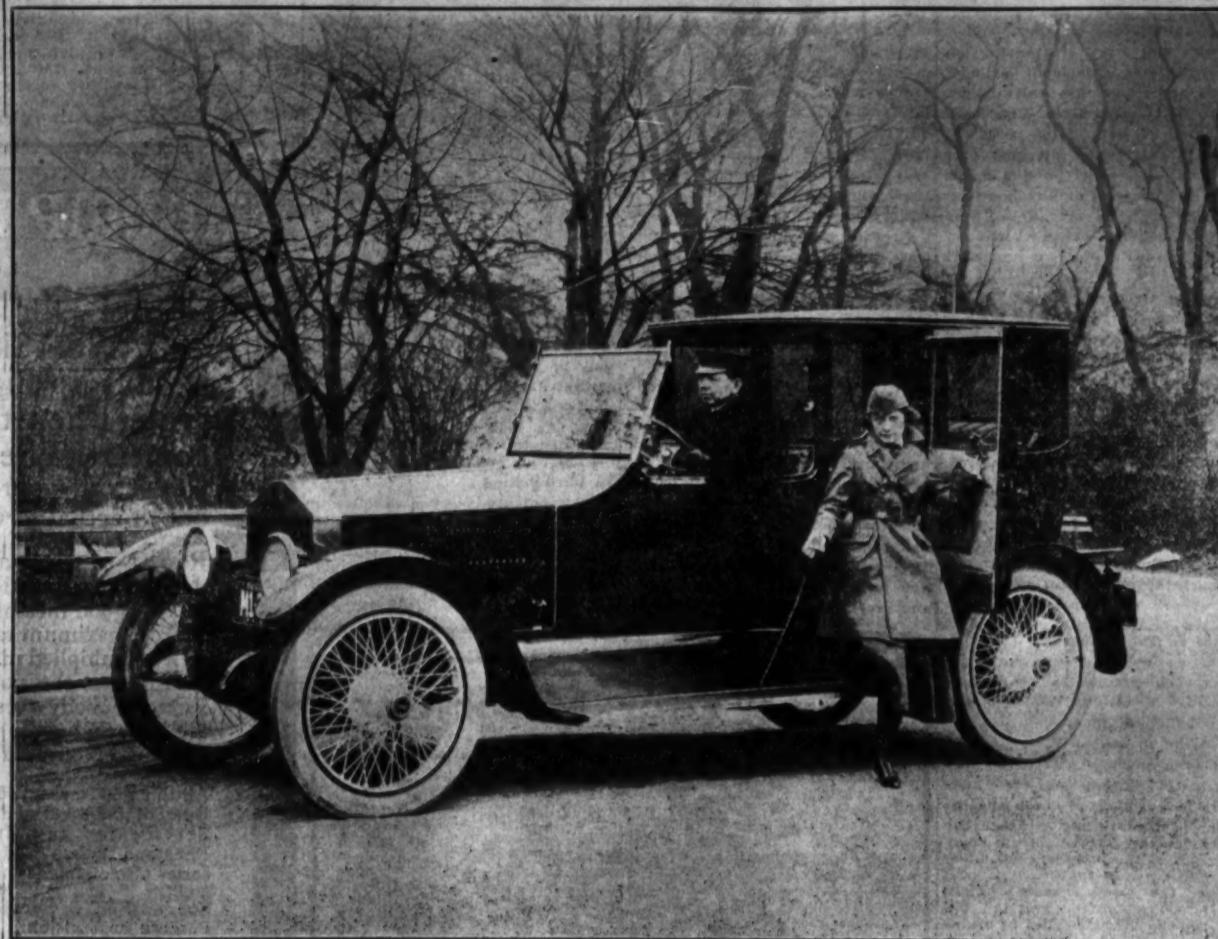
(Continued from Page 3)
crushable of a pastel shade of blue ribbon woven in humps to look like an extremely fine piece of garter elastic. It has its high lights and its dull places, making a very interesting surface. All that there was for trimming was a blushing bit of blue velvet ribbon tied around the crown.

A great deal of red is shown—a bright raspberry red—and there is a toque of blocked straw with a pinkish ostrich tip curling around about the ear and a mere mite of a printed ribbon with touches of black drawn around the brim.

Handbags, shopping bags and knitting bags have become one of the necessities, and there is not a hat store that does not spend a vast amount of attention upon the bags that are created as a part of the hat to be worn along with them. They grow more interesting as the fashion grows, and more ingenious.

For Southern wear a leghorn hat

Popular American Actress And Her Luxurious Roamer Car



Miss Ann Murdock in her new ROAMER TOWN CAR, painted a dark maroon with silver trimmings. Miss Murdock is starring under the direction of Charles Frohman in a comedy in three acts, entitled "The Three Bears," by Edward Childs Carpenter, author of "The Cinerella Man."

had a crown of rose petals, and the bag that went with it was built with a rose petal base and a net top, the whole being lined with a soft white taffeta. Another set comprised a little hat with a Tam o' Shanter crown made of sand-colored crepe chine braided in a very fine braid, made into a conventional design. The soft bag with two ends just alike was made in exactly the same way and drawn through two black bone rings.

A knitting bag was made of raffia

of red and blue and green with a little yellow braided into a huge motif. This constituted the whole top of the bag, and the bottom was made of the heaviest sort of Russia cloth. The crown of the hat was braided raffia and the brim was of the crash.

Paris is sending us bits of news plainly designed to be adapted to the Southern season. They say that ribbon will be very good for all sorts of Spring wear, but that the metal brocade ribbons will, by

Summer, be entirely a thing of the past. These new ribbons are made of cotton or canvas embroidered with standing-out figures of wool or of more cotton threads twisted.

Faille ribbons are embroidered in worsteds of many colors, and they say that taffeta ribbons will be much worn.

Silk jersey, they tell us, will be the thing for Spring coats, and there will be other long coats made of

silk and some of satin following the Winter fashion.

In Paris, by the way, some of the dressmakers are going in for interior decoration, the plan being that a woman who wishes to be really a part of her home can discuss the whole problem with her dressmaker who makes it a business, and has done so for years, to understand her personality. The dressmaker creates the gown and then she is allowed to create the setting for that gown. What an opportunity!

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Building Its Own City, Part Of Firestone's Work

Finding homes and providing entertainment for its 12,000 employees in "the city of standing room only" is the task set for itself by the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company of Akron, Ohio.

Hundreds of new workers pouring into the city which has "run away from itself" as one magazine writer describes it, have presented a gigantic problem in housing. The Firestone company early saw the difficulties of getting men to stay at their jobs unless they were given clean, pleasant places to live, and immediately set about the solution of the problem. A huge allotment has been opened by the company not far from the plant, and lots are sold to employees on easy payments at low prices. A house may be built as cost by the employee and paid for 5 per cent down and one per cent a month.

But this does not take care of the hundreds of employees who are constantly coming to Akron from distant cities, attracted by the eight hour day and ideal working conditions. Many of these men have no money when they arrive and fre-

quently leave their families behind until they can forward them money to pay their transportation.

For these workers the company has built a little village of temporary homes on the ground surrounding its plant. In this village, where the dwellers live a simple life, there are accommodations for 1,600. The community is governed by the strictest sanitary and police regulations enforced by the villagers themselves. The company doctors and nurses make weekly inspections and report that the village is the most healthy community in Akron. Within a stone's throw are the Firestone war gardens where employees are raising sixty acres of vegetables for their own use.

The residents of the village are changing at intervals as enterprising workers get a house in Firestone Park or buy a lot to build on. But there is always somebody to move in.

For entertainment and recreation there is the \$350,000 clubhouse with bowling alleys, swimming pool, showers, reading rooms, and auditorium. During the recent campaign

for Red Cross funds in Akron, the employees of the office presented a two-act operetta in the clubhouse and turned the proceeds, \$1,000, into the Red Cross fund. A moving picture show is given once a week free to the employees in the clubhouse auditorium.

In this city "built in spite of itself," Firestone workers are well provided for.

Insurance Policies

"It is always a good time to look into the question of the coverage afforded by automobile insurance contracts," an agent says. "It must be borne in mind that an automobile insurance policy is not like a fire insurance policy, based on a standard form prescribed by law, but is written on whatever form the insurance company elects to use."

"These forms differ. Although the average owner may be well informed as to the peculiarities of his carburetor and ignition system, he very seldom knows much of the terms of his insurance contract, although it may at any time become the most important thing pertaining to his car."

"A few days ago, while looking

over a policy issued by one of the 'Assurance Associations,' I was very much surprised in reading the clause referring to the collision insurance to note that same covered (to use the exact words of the policy) 'solely by collision with another vehicle, any animal, or any of the rolling stock of any public carrier.'

"The question immediately arises: 'How about a collision with a tree, or with the carburetor, or the side of your garage?' This particular assessment company sells its policies at a rate at which no real insurance company could pretend to furnish insurance, and the reason for this is in part explained by such clauses as the foregoing inserted in its contract."

"Of course, if the policy does not cover more than half the coverage usually afforded, it is not necessary to collect more than half the usual premium. Nobody could quarrel with that idea, nor could any one be blamed for buying only one-half the insurance, but when the insurance is sold with the statement that it covers the same thing as the regular companies do at a greatly reduced cost, the result, so far as the purchaser is concerned, is likely to be a sad awakening after the accident occurs."

"The time to find out what your insurance covers, or what you should have, is before the accident."

Buick Travels Equivalent Of 10 Times Round World

The wonderful stamina and endurance of the motor car has again been brought forcibly to the attention of motorists by the completion of a 11,000 mile trip across the American Continent, by a Buick car which had previously traveled 261,800 miles.

This car, a Buick Model 16, built in 1909, first came into world prominence, when its owner Mr. F. E. Slason of Plainville, Kansas, U.S.A., was awarded a \$500 prize by a large American Roller Bearing Manufacturer, because he proved himself the owner of a car which had probably traveled farther than any other motor car in the world.

Mr. Slason demonstrated to the satisfaction of the contest judges, all men of prominence in the automobile world, that the Buick at the time the award was made in 1915, had covered a total distance of 261,800 miles.

The car at that time had seen six

years of almost continuous service, first as a demonstrator, racing and touring car, and then for trucking, hauling and livery service. In its travels more than 15,000 gallons of gasoline had been consumed and over 300 tires had been used.

On its latest jaunt across the American Continent, the car successfully negotiated the gumbo roads of Iowa, the hot desert sands of Wyoming, and the long climbs of the Rocky Mountains and completed its 11,000 mile trip on schedule time returning to Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A., on October 5, 1917, just four months after the start of the trip.

"Since I purchased the car," says Mr. Slason, "it has worn out over 300 tires representing a value of more than \$8,000 and it has consumed over 15,000 gallons of gasoline."

"My experiences with this car are as interesting as they are varied. On one occasion after the owner of

a team of horses had declared the task too much for his horses, the old Buick forded the stream, pulled to the opposite bank a 4,000 pound automobile which was stuck and towed it 40 miles. It has often carried loads as high as 1,800 pounds; pianos, trunks and all kinds of articles being hauled.

"The Buick has been used constantly in work connected with my Buick Sales Rooms, at Plainville since I purchased it in 1909. During that time it has been in service not only as a racing, demonstrating, and trouble car, but also for touring, hauling, trucking and in livery service.

"The car has a race track record of 70 miles per hour. It has been entered in stock car races in county fairs throughout the State of Kansas, and was a consistent prize winner. In one race the manifold became loose, but this was repaired and the car entered and won the next event."

"It is difficult to estimate the ultimate mileage of this Buick Car since it is still apparently in excellent running condition and Mr. Slason expects it to cover many more miles before it has outlived its usefulness."



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Stability

YOUR car is inseparable from the institution that built it.

The service it gives you is just what its producers build into it and keep alive in it.

In motor cars, stability of product is inseparable from the stability of the producers.

Overland ranks first among producers of cars above the \$400 class—second in the entire industry.

There are over 500,000 Overlands in use.

Overland dealers contracted for one hundred and eighty million dollars' worth of Overlands in 1917—an increase of seventy-five million dollars compared with the previous year.

Overland sales last year therefore were approximately as great as the entire annual gross revenues of the New York Central Railroad.

Overland net assets have grown from fifty-eight thousand Dollars eight years ago, to sixty-eight million dollars today.

In our great Toledo plant and our allied plants, we employ nearly thirty-eight thousand men.

They directly support more than two hundred thousand people.

Permanent, well-appointed factory branches and parts depots, representing an investment of millions, have been established in important metropolitan centres that cover the country.

These branches serve the five thousand Willys-Overland dealers who complete our great international service system.

These tangible evidences of the stability of the Overland Industry are your best assurance of stability of quality and service in Overland Automobiles.

The Willys-Overland line is now Complete.

And it is the only complete line of cars built and sold—

—under one executive management.

—with one engineering staff,

—with one purchasing power,

—by one production management.

—through one sales force and

—one group of dealers.

Resulting economies amounting to millions of dollars, reduce the cost of every car, enable Overland to establish and maintain higher quality standards at lower price.

So in your Overlands you get maximum quality at mini-

mum price—plus stability, to assure permanence of value in your investment.

You can select a car in the light four group, the big four group, or the light six group.

You can select one of the cars in the luxurious Willys-Knight group.

In either case it is dominant value in its class, for it has shared in the economies of Overland bigness and stability.

See the Overland dealer now and make your selection.

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SPORTING NEWS SECTION THE CHINA PRESS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1918

I. EZRA THIS TIME IN PAPER HUNT

No. 1 H. E. Wins His Fourth
First In Present
Season

TAME GOING FOR A CHANGE

But They Got Revenge On One
Of The Whimsical
Gentry

By Johnnie Walker

There are three things too wonderful for me: the way of a bird in the air; the way of a ship in the sea; and the way of a man with a maid.

These are the words of Agur the son of Jakeh.

Now if Agur the son of Jakeh had lived in present day Shanghai he wouldn't have worried much over any of these things. Any paper "unter" would be able to tell him what it is to float through the atmosphere, whilst as for the way of a man with a maid, he simply need pay three Mex. for a ticket to Myhra and see how the thing is done, or if this didn't convince him, he could apply to B---R or B---D or W-----E.

They would soon put him wise.

And Agur the son of Jakeh, were he here now, would surely add to the list of things "too wonderful for me": the way of a China pony in the country. Firstly, how can a little scallywag of 13.2 average, carrying anything up to 190 lbs., go a course of about eight miles with fifty odd jumps, highs to lows and vice versa, rut and furrow all the way, in a little over 25 minutes! If Agur the son of Jakeh spoke up-to-date English he would say "Some Wonder!"

Come to think of it, it really is.

Secondly, how is it that the same ponies which fly Dallas' Grave brimful of water, Suez ditto, and Benbow's Finish, will run out and refuse the last jump on Bee Line, as they did both in The Light Horse Handicap and the 'Unt Handicap, with good riders up too? One well known Light Horseman—he scales 168 lbs by the way—says, "It's the blinking spectators. They stand on the grave before the jump and on the grave right behind the jump, and the son-of-a-gun of a pony thinks there's something awful ahead and so refuses." Several "unting men adduce a similar opinion. Therefore, dear spectators, next Handicap, please stand well to the right of the jump, not on the graves in the middle, then this theory can be worked out to definite conclusion, because it is assuredly not a question of "cold feet."

Bewailing The Dust Again
Surely this is the dustiest season on record!

No rain since December 14, but the frost has broken up the surface and the going is quite soft and good, bar for the dust. Yesterday there was no wind, consequently the dust hung like a pall over the 'Unt from start to finish.

The start was biffed as behind the Observatory, and the first paper was found before the railway crossing in the Admiral's Road. A great field had assembled, including two British and one French officer, who throughout the run acquitted themselves splendidly, especially Captain Fraser who was well in front throughout and would have been on the card but for buying a check on Jim's Joys. Everybody hopes to see more khaki in the 'Unts whilst the wearers are in Shanghai, and anybody with ponies to lend might kindly let the Scribe know.

Mr. Potter sent the field away, the railway being crossed, shortly followed by a jump and so on to Brooklyn Bridge village. From here to the Little Black Tree Line, where was an excited landed proprietor menacing the riders with a chang-kok. A small crawl through, and then the 'Unt came on Mr. Johnnie Heard, who had been placed there to spoil a Chinese trick. The run-in paper was only a short distance away and the Chinese had connected up the outward and inward trails, but fortunately their fell design was frustrated. After this the trail swung towards Siccawei Creek, over a jump that once contained water, and then a small water jump and into a mulberry plantation, an awkward spot, where Mr. Aine got hung up like the week's washing.

Sons Of The Soil Playful Again
On to the high ground bordering Siccawei Creek and then slightly left front to a neck which the local gentry had barricaded with bamboo. These were quickly dealt with, and away went the crowd, merrily led by Mr. Springfield, who in fact was in front almost all the way. Some say he was being run away with, but those who know Mr. Springfield know that speed is as the breath of his nostrils. Came a deep buffalo wade at which Mr. Boyd, immaculate in a cutaway pink, took excellent care of his new

(Continued on Page 2)

ST. JOHN'S HOLDS ITS ANNUAL DRILL

Company D Is Awarded First
Prize After Close
Competition

The south campus of St. John's University was the scene of an interesting military display yesterday afternoon, when the Student Battalion held its annual inspection, review, and competition drill and the Boy Scouts gave an exhibition of their scoutcraft. The two events attracted a large crowd of Chinese and foreign friends from Shanghai.

The four companies, about 350 strong, first marched on to the Drill Field headed by the Fifes and Drums Corps and drew up in Battalion front. In this formation they were inspected by the commanding officer, Major O. W. Gott; by the Reviewing Officer, First-Lieutenant Swan of the American Company, S. V. C.; and his two aides, Lieutenant Ashley and Olsen.

The Battalion then marched off the field and returned by companies, each company being given ten minutes in which to maneuver under the command of its Captain. This competition was judged by Lieut. Swan and his aides. It was very closely contested, each company going through a complicated series of movements, which included close order drill, the manual of arms, extended order, advancing under fire by squads and by thin lines.

While the judges were making a decision, the Boy Scouts gave a most interesting exhibition of their work. A tent was erected by the Fox patrol, which, after displaying the skill in drill, scouting, and knot tying which had previously won for them the Inter-Patrol Shield decided to retire for the night in their canvas home. But they did not rest for long. Presently smoke began to emerge, the sentry blew shrill calls of alarm and several other patrols came flying across the campus to the rescue.

The new arrivals were evidently jealous of the fame acquired by the patrol in the tent, for they outdid themselves in the work of rescue, making the wounded ones suffer for their enthusiasm. A bucko brigade quickly extinguished the supposed flames and then applied the real water to their comrades. Another patrol dragged the suffocated ones out by the heels and trundled them roughly off. The worst cases were rolled on improvised stretchers and jogged back to headquarters. There was "fun" in their "work."

The bugles now sounded again and the Battalion appeared for its final Review. After a well executed Dress Parade, Lieutenant Swan announced the results of the competition drill. Company A had done very well in extended order drill, Company C had excelled in close order, but for general excellence Company D was adjudged the best. The shield was accordingly awarded to that Company, under Captain Zi S-kyuin, with Company C a close second. The "march past" then brought the military proceedings to a close and the guests adjourned to the Library, where tea was served.

Plays And Pictures

War pictures at the Olympic Theater on "Tuesday next" and the whole of the proceeds in aid of War Funds! A big house is a certainty. It is to be Volunteer night, and beside the stirring pictures of the Battle of Arms and His Majesty King George's visit to the Grand Fleet an excellent program has been arranged and the incidental music will be sure to join in the choruses. Mrs. Gilbert will dance, Mrs. Godby will sing, and the orchestra with Mr. Silas will invite cooperation with "Blighty" music.

On Saturday afternoon the school children will have a special show all to themselves and arrangements have been made thoroughly to interest and amuse them by introducing the best of the pictures and Mr. Dearn and Jimmy. As usual Mr. S. J. Deeks is in command and that means "Kan Do."

A. E. W. Mason's play "The Witness for the Defence" is to be the next production of the A.D.C. It will probably be staged on the 14th instant. A really powerful cast has been selected and another success is confidently anticipated.

Mrs. Isenherz will be seen in the leading woman's role and Mr. Franklin Newman will take the male lead. Among the newcomers who are shaping splendidly are Mrs. K. D. Stewart and Mr. Kendall. Misses Langley, Donne and Eric Prince are also in the cast.

The production is in the hands of Mr. Herbert Langley whose long experience with the A.D.C. should be invaluable to the cast.

Johnny Hope And Old Man Experience By Wheelan

TWO RINGS!! GOLLY - THERE'S THE POSTMAN NOW - AN' IT'S JUST ABOUT TIME I WAS HEARING FROM THAT MAGAZINE I SENT MY STORY TO!!



THERE HE RINGS AGAIN - THAT MEANS HE'S GOT A REGISTERED LETTER FOR ME!!



IT WOULDNT BE REGISTERED UNLESS THERE WAS A CHECK IN IT AND THERE WOULDNT BE A CHECK IN IT UNLESS THEY'D TAKEN MY STORY!!



ANY OLE CLO'ES?



Smyth Is Champion

Smyth—of the Powhatan Club—proved much too good for Gordon Morris in the final of the Billiard Championship played at the Country Club yesterday. At the end of play Smyth had 1,000 to his credit while his opponent could only muster 529.

From the very outset the winner demonstrated his superiority. In the afternoon session Morris seemed to be completely at sea, and while his rival gathered 500 he could only score 180. The feature of the first half was a delightful break of 51 by Smyth and a number of all-round-the-table-cannons by the specified above.

Nothing to do till tomorrow!

There will be no rehearsals on Feb. 22. That's the date of the first performance at the Olympic. There will be a matinee and night performance on the 23rd, and the proceeds of the shows are to go to war and local charities.

As has been mentioned a few times previously by the overworked Press Agent, rehearsals are going busily on. But not so busily as they are about to go on.

The "Anthony and Cleopatra" cast is now drilling on the stage of the Town Hall, beginning at 4.30 p.m. today:

1. Overture, Le Caid Thomas

2. Norwegian, Carnival Svendson

3. Suite, L'Arlésienne Bizet

(a) Pastorale

(b) Intermezzo

(c) Menuet

(d) Farandole

4. Overture, The Barber of Seville Rosini

5. Scenes Pittoresques ... Massenet

(a) Marche

(b) Air de Ballet

(c) Angelus

(d) Fete Boheme

A. de Kryger, Conductor-in-charge.

Ho, Hum! Nothing To Do Till Tomorrow For The Minstrels

At The Theaters

Ivan Bankoff and Aimee Maynard, who made their bow to Shanghai at the Victoria a short time ago, will open an engagement at the Olympic Theater tonight. Mr. Bankoff will present a new program of Russian dances. Miss Maynard will give some new solo numbers and the two will collaborate in putting on some of the more recent and sensational fancy dances of the day. Rex Beach's Alaskan story, "The Barrier," is being screened in conjunction with the dancing program. The Olympic management announces that the much discussed and previously banned film, "Purity," now censored and passed by the Municipal Council, will be shown at this theater on February 10, 11, 12 and 13. Pictures of the Tientsin floods will be exhibited at the same time.

Pauline Frederick, starring in "The World's Great Snare," a five part dramatization of E. Phillips Oppenheim's story, will scintillate on the screen at the Victoria this afternoon and evening. Beginning tomorrow at this playhouse the great historical drama "Robespierre" will be on view for four days. The film, which is in seven parts, is an adaptation of Sardou's famous play, "Thermidor," and is most elaborately staged. It is the story of France in the darkest days of the Revolution and many stirring events are reproduced. In the scene showing the storming of the Bastille 30,000 people are said to have been in the cast.

A new Chaplin film is scheduled to reach the Apollo Theater Thursday night. The title is "The Cure" and in it the popular comedian shuffles and tumbles through 2,000 feet of laughable antics. "The Cigarette Girl," featuring Gladys Hulette, is the headliner at the Apollo tonight, with the Gazettes and annals of the war supplementing the bill. Episodes 15 and 16 of "The Fatal Ring" are showing at today's matinee. New episodes of this popular serial and a new Wifles comedy begin tomorrow.

"Nydia," great Italian film version of Lord Lytton's "The Last Days of Pompeii," has its final screening at the Isis Theater today. A new program begins Monday.

The Towa has its usual interesting and varied program.

The Weather

Very cloudy and misty. The maximum temperature yesterday was 69.5 and the minimum 39.8. The figures for the corresponding day last year being 45.8 and 22.7.

POLI E VANQUISH RECS BY 3 TO 0

Win Skottowe Cup Semi-Finals
In Game Replete With
War Features

HARRY OLDERDESEN'S LAST;

Also Eight Of Winning Team
Go Home To Fight In
Fortnight

By Dominio

Au revoir Harry!
There were lots of interesting things about the game between the Shanghai Recreation Club and the Police, which took place yesterday afternoon on the former's ground, but the one that impressed me most was Harry Ollerdeessen.

He wasn't down to play, but Benji Smith could not turn out owing to illness and as the fixture was the semi-final of the Skottowe Cup Harry said "Kan do, I'll deputise." When he made his appearance on the field there was a great round of applause. Why? Today he sails for America where he will join up and go "Over there." I started my spasm with "Au revoir" and now you understand.

After the game was over and the Recs had to confess defeat to the tune of 3-0, Mr. Frank Jones held a convivial party in the pavilion. He made a speech. He talked for at least twenty minutes and in his delightful ramble he mentioned Everton, Newcastle United, Aston Villa and the Recs—all good Soccer teams. He also told a story of Harry Ollerdeessen. It was in 1908 that he came to the Recs and since that time football has been what it should be. I should not like to say all that Frank said about Bob Brown. Evidently Bob got the better of the referee on more than one occasion. But to get back to Harry.

Presentation is Made

He was presented with a dainty little cigarette case with the Shanghai Municipal arms beautifully placed upon it and the words:

"Presented to Harry Ollerdeessen by the members of the Shanghai Recreation Club, Feb. 2, 1918."

Of course he had to reply and his little speech was just what it ought to have been. In effect this is what he said: "Thanks, chape, I'll bring this back with me. Over there is a team of fellows all belonging to the Recs and they can win any shield—and gather Iron Crosses galore. I sort of feel lonely without them, so I'm going. Thanks, fellows. I'll bring this back."

Well, he was toasted with musical honors and the wish of every sportsman to a good sport.

It may be a thrill or a party, it may be a message to carry. By Gad there is nought to stop a good sport,

And where could you better old Harry.

Story Of The Game

Now for the game. It really started when Percy of the Page ilk took a running jump over the ropes. Then everyone was there bar the referee. He could not be found and after diligent search Willie Campbell had a whistle placed in his hand and amid applause took the field. He called the teams to order, and let it be said at once that he carried out his duties well despite the lies the scales tell about his weight and again despite the fact that his "off side" eye did seem to lose some of its lustre.

The Recs kicked off and before the game was five minutes old Johnny Robertson scored for the Police. Great joy on the part of the Force. As a matter of fact the game was one of weight versus youth and in this case weight told. It told anyhow in most cases. Certainly on one occasion Dicky Brandt and Percy Page got in contact with each other. Percy said "Euh" and collapsed. Dicky smiled and helped him to recover. Never mind. Percy got any amount of attention from the pavilion, especially from one gentleman with a high falsetto voice and a foot that had never kicked a football, but he put in lots of real useful work despite his tango steps and his nicely combed hair.

Most of the play in the first half was at the feet of the Police and except for an occasional runaway the Recs were hemmed in. Half time

came with the score 1-0 in favor of the visitors.

Fast Play In Second Half

After the refreshments play again became vigorous—I wonder if we had a faster game this season?—I doubt it. Backwards and forwards went the ball, the pace was terrific and it seemed to tell. Still the game was 1-0 in favor of the Police. Watson made magnificent efforts to break through, but Harry Ollerdessen had evidently been studying the tactics of Hindenburg's line. As often as the ball came into his quarter so often did it return to the home of the enemy. But the chance came at last. Watson forced through; there was a scramble and Adams simply threw himself and the ball into the net. For a time he was not sure as to whether success had crowned his efforts and he made a wild grab at the ball without success but it was a goal and the boys in blue were two up and 15 minutes to play.

Then the game was scorching. The Rees did their best to equalize but couldn't and at last to make the 2 a certainty. Knight at outside right put in such a peach of a center that the Rees goalie just handled and allowed the ball to find a resting place in the net. That finished the scoring and the Police were victors by 3-0.

All the players looked tired, and no wonder at it—the pace was terrific. But the smile on the Bobbie's faces showed how much they delighted in their entry into the final round of the Skottowe Cup.

And thereby hangs a tale. The Police have played the game for years past and they have not yet been able to collar the Skottowe trophy. Now they have a sporting chance. The Socony and the S.F.C. drew yesterday. The winners of that contest meet the Police. But by the 16th of this month the Force lose Jimmy Quayle, Jimmy Adams and Charlie Doyle, as well as Powell, Rock, Mason and MacGillivray. Without this bunch the Police have no chance in the final. Here is a suggestion. Let the S.F.C. and the Socony settle their difference, either during the coming week or next Saturday, and at the final of the Skottowe Cup be held during the China New Year holidays in aid of a War Fund—say the Shanghai Wounded. Draw With Socony.

After a struggle for 90 minutes the result of this match on the S.F.C. ground yesterday afternoon was a pointless draw.

The game was very scrappy and at times very rough, the Socony players making a great mistake by being too fond of taking the man instead of the ball. Both Clifford and Drake missed easy chances in the first few minutes of the match but the nearest that Socony got to Berties was in the second half, when Turner struck the cross bar.

Socony was outclassed in every department of the game but the Club missed many chances and played far below its usual form.

For the Club, Tonkin was in good fettle and Campbell was the pick of the halves. The forward line played well together but shot poorly.

Sequeira kept good goal for the Socony and Stellingwerff played quite well. Maher was a hard working half and so was Harvey, but the forwards were poor.

Mr. V. Landers referred.

Willows Club Wins

The Willows Football Club defeated the Shanghai Football Club Second Eleven by the score of 3-0 at the Hongkew Recreation Ground yesterday afternoon. The Football Club only managed to turn up eight men, but very sportingly agreed to play. The game was, of course, one-sided and when half-time was called the score stood at 3-0 in favor of the "Willows." The Football Club then decided to retire.

I. Ezra This Time In Paper Hunt

(Continued from Page 1)

honors. The route after this was by The Only Way, finally running into green paper at the Five Arch Bridge. There was a long wait here, which was as well, for the pace had been fierce and nobody complained at the longer rest afforded by the idiosyncrasies of Mr. Steensby.

Eventually the field got under way, and it was noticed that the Chinese had laid a very deep and watery slot at the right of Gollywog's Bath Village, but Mr. Rowe kept anyone from buying it. Entering the village one of the local bloods was caught "flagrant delicto" barring the narrow path with a big bamboo. Mr. Rowe chivvied him into his castle and the whole 'Unt' stopped while the ends of justice were laid round the delinquent's what-d'ye-call-it. The 'Unt' does no damage to any crops this weather, and it is only sheer devilment that impels a man to put a bamboo neck-high across a narrow enclosed path. Anyhow, this gen' had the devil cast out of him. How The H. T. Got In

Onwards from here, over two small bridges, the 'Unt' came into familiar country approaching Wiggy Waggly Creek. Mr. Rowe got well away here, hotly chased by Mr. Springfield and Capt. Fraser, but, alas and alack, all leaders bought a pup. Mr. Rowe to the left past the platform, the others towards Blackfriars' Bridge, and so were clean out at the finish. Profiting by their mistake and finding paper over the

Girl Billiardist Seeks Championship

Miss Clara Haywood Bent On Entering Tournament For Championship



Miss Clara C. Haywood.

New York, Dec. 9.—"My ambition been dad may properly be said to have been the starting point for my love for billiards and what I have accomplished at the game," is the way Miss Clara Catherine Haywood explains her devotion to the game. Now she is considered the greatest woman amateur in the world.

Miss Haywood, while still a school-girl, displayed an intense interest in billiards. Had she been a boy she would have spent her skill at marbles. Being a girl, however, with a small addition 4½ by 9 billiard table in their big, rambling home at Cynwyd, Pa., Miss Haywood turned to that.

At that age Miss Haywood was not sufficiently tall to bring off the ordinary caroms. It was often necessary to stand on a stool to reach for the cue ball as it lay out on the table. Seeing the fascination billiards possessed for his daughter, Judge Joseph B. Haywood, her father, unhesitatingly taught her the finer points of straight rail and cushion carom billiards as he knew them. The two had some royal tilts over the little table in those days, and once in a while her brother, Jack, who is now an officer with the United States Army in France, took a hand. The girl, however, was always the master at the game.

Friends of Judge Haywood were in the habit of engaging Miss Clara at billiards. Tutored by most willing to teach the charming girl all they knew, it was not long before she could defeat them all. The friends of the Judge came to believe the girl a billiard genius. Even at that stage she could work out runs of fifty or more. They insisted that the girl have a competent teacher, with the result that Judge Haywood engaged the professional Harry P. Cline.

Miss Haywood is now twenty-one years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches in height and possessed of an athletic figure that bespeaks her love for golf and lawn tennis. Billiards, however, is her ideal and she never tires of tracing delicate caroms over the green topped table. So proficient has she become that experts generally agree that she knows as much about the game as Harry Cline, her tutor.

Her perfection of stroke and touch is the amazement of experts. The girl has counted runs of over 200 and astoundingly ran around the corners and doubling the ball for a reverse count, a piece of execution only duplicated by the late "Wizard" Schaeffer and Napoleon Ives. Miss Haywood has put together impressive clusters of more than 100 on several occasions at 18.2 ball line and she has made averages of up to 20 at this style in competition. Those who saw her in the Ambulance Fund matches at Howson's last summer last week were surprised at the rapid, breezy style of her cue work and the wonderful dash and daring of her masse shots.

The girl enthusiastically declares that more women should undertake to play billiards, as it affords mild exercise suited to many of them. She believes that it is a game at which women naturally would excel because it requires delicacy of touch and the intuition to accomplish results in new ways. Miss Haywood in her games ably demonstrates the last contention, as she can easily and readily read herself when the ivory spheres roll to apparently hopeless positions.

Miss Haywood now has ambitions to win a national championship title. She has applied to the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players for membership. That is not likely to be refused and then the girl plans to test her skill in either the Class A or Class B championship this season.

platform, the No. 1 H. T. on Rosewood, with a yell like a red Indian, was away like a streak, eventually winning by two hundred yards. The rest of the field fought it out hell-for-leather, over the Serpentine, via Media platform, and the splendid galloping over rut and furrow to the fox pointed out that all the rest of the

Mr. Sleep, who had been going,

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country was full of paper, and he laid scent on the only untouched route. It was fast going from start to finish, and it is a great pity Mr. Springfield was done out of his reward by that check.

Mr. Rodger deserves honorable mention as he came sixth on the card only to find Mr. Lindsay ahead of him as a heavyweight. However, there are plenty more 'Unts and there's consolation in that thought. The No. 1 H. T. (it's the H. T.'s joint birthday next Saturday) thus wins his fourth 'Unt this season, and presumably Golly's turn will come as soon as he is again eligible. The card read:

11th Hunt, February 2, 1918.
Start, near Springfield Line.
Finish, The Misery Jump.
1. Isaac Extra on Rosewood
2. C. N. Davis on Monalieu
3. H. E. Morris on Ashfield.
4. G. Grayrigge on Caruso
5. H. S. Lindsay (H. W.)
6. H. D. Rodger on Salonica

Today's S.V.C. Maneuvers

The S.V.C. will have field maneuvers today.

Orders to the "Eastern Force" direct them to muster at the junction of Avenue Joffre at 10:30 a.m. sharp. The dress will be drill order, with helmets, haversacks and water-bottles and one ration will be carried.

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A Remedy for all Irritation, Indigestion, Heartburn, &c. It is a powerful antiseptic and astringent. It is especially useful in cases of Ulcers, &c. It is a powerful antiseptic and astringent. It is especially useful in cases of Ulcers, &c.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road



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"From far-fetched Indies, and Virginia's spoils.
Here Smith is come to show his Art and skill.
He was the Smith that hammered fuming people,
And on Powhatan's Emporium had his will."

The "THREE CASTLES" Virginia Cigarettes

THE CIGARETTE WITH THE PEDIGREE

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"There's no sweeter Tobacco comes from Virginia
and no better Brand than "THREE CASTLES"

W.M.Thackeray

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